

IDEAS.

All men think all men mortal but themselves.—Young.
An honest tale speeds best being plainly told.—Shakespeare.
Errors like straws upon the surface flow.
He who would search for pearls must dive below.—Dryden.
For the rain it raineth every day.
—Shakespeare.
For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight:
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

BEREA COLLEGE WINTER TERM OPENED JANUARY 2.

With Largest Crowd of Students Ever Gathered in Eastern Kentucky.
SPECIAL PAIRS will be taken to provide for still others who are delayed by high water, or by schools not yet finished.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A movement is on foot to establish an American protectorate for Cuba something like that which England has over Egypt. A large number of the Cubans think that the new republic will be a farce and that anarchy will reign in less than six months. It is said that a petition is being signed by the islanders asking President Roosevelt to institute a protectorate instead of a republic.

Statistics published by St. Petersburg show that 1,252 persons were sentenced to death in Russia during the year 1906 for political or revolutionary crimes.

Reports indicate that the recent earthquake disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, is one of the greatest calamities of modern times. It is believed that thousands of persons have been killed. The shore line has disappeared in many places, and the city seems about to sink into the sea.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Speaking for 50,000 negroes who compose its membership, the Grand Council of the Industrial Association of America, in convention at Baton Rouge, adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing the negro soldiers at Brownsville.

The House last Friday, by an overwhelming vote, adopted an amendment increasing the salaries of the members, together with the president, vice president, speaker and members of the cabinet.

The so-called "political party" bill prohibiting corporations from making contributions in connection with elections passed the house last Monday.

It is reported from Cleveland that Mayor Johnson is likely to be the democratic candidate for governor at the next state election.

Senatorial elections were held in a number of state legislatures Tuesday. Among those re-elected are Bailey of Texas; Morgan and Pettus of Alabama; Cullom of Illinois; Elkins of West Virginia; Nelson of Minnesota; and Warren of Wyoming.

The rainfall this month bids fair to surpass all records in the office of the weather bureau. The rainfall this month is now about ten inches, while the record made for the month of January, 1876, was 11.63 inches. The Ohio River reached a stage of forty-one feet at Louisville Monday of this week, the highest point it has reached since 1884, when it reached forty-six feet, and the highest mark with one exception since 1847. In 1847 it reached 40.8 feet and in 1883, 43.8.

A national peace congress, called by representatives of the American Peace Organization and others is to be held in New York City in the spring to voice the sentiment of the country in regard to what shall be done at the approaching second Hague Peace Conference.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

According to information received from the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Tennessee River will receive about \$950,000 and the Cumberland River \$550,000 in the forthcoming Rivers and Harbors Bill.

James Hargis lost at all points before the Court of Appeals which handed down two opinions Friday in cases in which he is involved. The indictment in Fayette county, charging the Cockrell murder was held to be good. The court also directed Special Judge Carnes to draw a jury to try the Cox case from the jury wheel and further directed him in the trial of the case.

Warehouse Receipts.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—The Kentucky court of appeals in reversing a judgment of Jefferson chancery court, second division, in the case of the commonwealth against Selinger, holds that warehouse receipts are intangible property and are to be listed for taxation at the domicile of the owner and to be assessed at the value of the goods at the time fixed by law for assessment.

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN DONE THAT WAY.

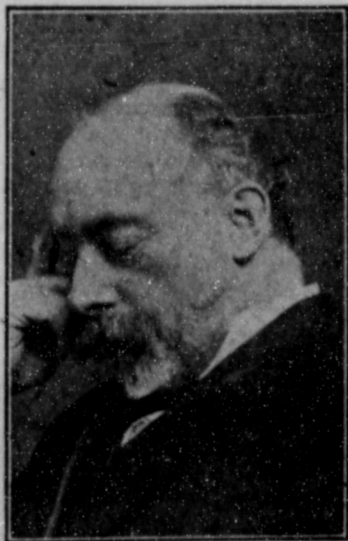
In the countries in the far East like Persia, India and China, the best reason the people can give for what they do is: "Our fathers and their fathers did just the same thing: it's always been done that way." They wear the same kind of clothes, eat the same food, ride on donkeys or camels and believe the same things that their fathers did a thousand years ago. They are no wiser and better than their fathers—in fact they are more stupid and foolish. If you go back far enough you will find some people who had a reason for what they did, but they, living long after, have no reason except that their fathers did so,—and that is no reason at all.

If our fathers ran their farms in a certain way and prospered, that is a good reason to run our farms the same way, until we can find a better way that will help us to prosper more. If our fathers had a certain faith and it made good men of them, that is a good reason we should believe the same thing until we can find a better faith that will make us better men.

One thing more—life is changing all the time. The man who succeeded a hundred years ago, could not succeed now in the same way. "Up-to-date" is a very important word in business and everything else. What was "good enough" for father is not good enough for us. Every good man wants his son to be more successful, happier and better than he has been. Let us not be tied to the past in politics, in business, in education or even religion. Keep all that is best and truest in the past, but take all the new gifts that God and man have for you, in every part of life.

The Rev. Geo. Soltan.

Mr. Soltan, who commences his work in the revival meetings here, February 17th has had a varied career, and an unusual experience during a busy life. As a young man he entered the civil service in London, England, and spent his spare hours in working in the London slums in that particular part known as "Jack Ketch's Warren," immortalized in Charles Dickens' novel, "Oliver Twist." The center of this work was a famous "Thieves' Kitchen" which had been transferred into a mission house and school into which were gathered some hundreds of children of the slums, pickpockets, orphans, and all sorts of waifs. After ten years of such work he joined Dr. Bernardo, the famous rescuer of children and organized the Girls' Department for him, in which were gathered some six hundred children annually. For seven years he was at the head of this work, when health compelled a change. After spending three years in mission work through Great Britain, visiting Canada and the States, he was invited to Tasmania where he accepted the pastorate of a church. Here among the colonists he worked another seven



Rev. Geo. Soltan.

years, evangelizing all along the country and visiting nearly every important town in that colony. A visit to India and Ceylon ensued, and he had opportunity of inspecting many mission stations of all denominations in Southern India, and getting into touch with the difficulties and degradation of heathenism. Thruout parts of Australia and the whole of New Zealand he travelled, holding missions for the deepening of spiritual life and giving Bible teaching which resulted in the revival of many churches and the ingathering of many hundreds of souls. Returning to England, he undertook systematic Bible teaching in courses; itinerating thruout the country taking part in conventions and the like. Dr. W. W. White of the Bible Teachers' Training School in New York, invited him to join his staff of teachers, and for three years he was on the faculty. Here he came closely in touch with the Water Street Mission, under the late S. H. Hadley, and also with the Cremorne Mission where he gave help in gospel addresses. When Mr. D. L. Moody was in England, Mr. Soltan was much with him, helping in enquiry room work and taking an active part in the organization of the great meetings. He is now engaged in evangelistic work in Iowa.

Don't put your hand on a wasp's nest, still, if you should do so, grasp firmly what you take hold of.

A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

RELATING TO AFFAIRS IN THIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Sustains Judge Carnes—Virginia Titles Refused Recognition—Other Live Matters.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 19.—In the court of appeals the petition for a writ of prohibition to prevent Judge Carnes from trying the case of Judge James Hargis, charged with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, at Jackson, was denied. This decision sustains Judge Carnes. The court, however, directed Judge Carnes to draw his jury from the wheel, the most material point for which the commonwealth contended. In another opinion the court says that Judge Parker of Lexington erred in holding against the indictment in the Hargis case for the Cockrell murder. It directs a trial in both cases under the instructions. It says Judge Carnes is qualified to sit in Breathitt county.

Virginia Titles Refused Recognition. Pikeville, Ky., Jan. 17.—As a result of the decision of Judge Ford against Eastern Kentucky Coal Lands company, claimant for 30,000 acres of land in Pike county under old Virginia land grants, it is likely that the title of coal lands in the eastern Kentucky counties has been settled forever in the lower courts. The decision of Judge Ford, which effects every owner of land in eastern Kentucky, was heard by more than 1,000 residents of the mountains, many of whom came 50 miles on horseback, in heavy rain storms, swam swollen streams to hear the arguments and decision.

Defeat Roosevelt Resolution. Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The senate, by a strict party vote, rejected the amendment to a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt and commending his stand on the Brownsville affair. The amendment was proposed from the Democratic side, and the Republicans characterized it as an attempt to play small politics and put the Republicans on record. The Democrats then voted against the resolution.

Whole Family Ill.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 22.—Shelton White, a farmer residing at Whitehall, this county, his wife and five children, are at the point of death, and the cause of their illness has not been ascertained. The entire family was taken deathly sick after eating their dinner. It is thought they were poisoned by eating canned blackberries.

Coal Ore Explodes.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 19.—By the explosion of a can of coal oil which she had used to start a kitchen fire, Mrs. Charles Grim was burned to death, her baby was severely burned, and two other women received scorched faces and hands.

President to Touch Button.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator McCreary of Kentucky introduced to the president Fred Levy, vice president of the Greater Louisville exposition, to be held March 18 to 30.

Bailey Case.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—The house refused to take favorable action on a resolution offered by the opponents of Senator Bailey seeking to postpone the election of United States senator. The senate and house investigating committees have considered in joint session the investigation problem, and finally decided that they would grant Representative Cooke, the complainant, who has filed charges in the case, an attorney to prosecute Senator Bailey, while they will allow the latter three attorneys.

Condor a High Flyer.

The condor can fly at a height of six miles.

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Serial Coming.

Within a few weeks we will begin a new Serial Story. It will be one of the most popular novels of the day that will be of great interest and worth reading. We expect to announce the title in next week's Citizen.

Two Items of Importance to Sunday School Workers.

The ships are rapidly filling up for the World's Sunday School Convention in Rome, Italy, May 20-23 next. So far only a few have booked from Kentucky. We ought to have 100. Several trips are planned, some short, some long, with prices according. Several attractive side trips are also planned. If you are at all interested or willing to be made interested, write at once for explanatory matter.

The fifth session of the now famous Pastors' Sunday School Institute meets in Louisville, February 18-22. Some of the finest talent in America has been engaged. Those who have attended the former sessions know how high grade it is, others can form no conception of it. Mr. Marion Lawrence, Mr. B. W. Spilman, C. G. Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, Dr. J. P. Green, President of William Jewell College, the editors of the Sunday School Literature of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, and Methodist Churches, and several more of like kind will take part on the program. Never before has there been so much interest in the Sunday School, or in the Pastor's work in the Sunday School. The theological seminaries, the denominational papers and denominational meetings are all giving vastly more attention to it than ever before. This Institute will be a means of unifying, amplifying, and intensifying these efforts.

Every pastor in the state who can possibly do so should attend. All who desire it will be entertained, provided names are sent in by February 12. Not only pastors, but superintendents and teachers as well should attend. Reduced rates have been applied for, and good boarding can be secured at \$1.00 per day.

For program and full particulars, address E. A. Fox, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Ky.



MISS VERNA LEONE PAGE
The Violinist of the Grand Ernest Gamble Concert.

Making a Dire Threat.

Reggy Deswelle (to his tailor)—Weally, I think I have been very patient with you. I promised again and again to pay you, but if you keep on bothering me I simply won't promise any more.

WHAT WE DO

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Is a corporation formed to serve Individuals, Firms, Corporations, Municipalities, Countries and States in every legal capacity of trust and to transact a general banking business. Its powers are great, but it is strictly accountable to the courts and the State for the faithful performance of its duties. It is able to render its clients the most valuable assistance during life and will see that their estates are administered as they desire after they die. It may act as receiver for an embarrassed business and straighten out its accounts. It will act as guardian for minor heirs of estates. In fact its powers are almost unlimited and they are all placed at the command of its patrons. We pay 4 per cent interest on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits and we invite you to make use of the facilities we offer.

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CLOSING OUT SALE

Everything to be Sold by April 1st

PROPERTY SOLD

ALREADY

Dry Goods and Notions; Hats, Caps, Shoes; General Hardware; Farming Tools; Queensware, Tinware; General Merchandise.

\$5000 Worth of Goods

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

Big Reduction In All Lines. A. P. Settle, Jr.

The Charter of the Berea National Bank. No. 8435.

Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

[SEAL] T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 1.

S. E. WELCH, Pres.

WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

THE BARRIERS OF WEALTH

BY VENITA SEIBERT

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Fraulein Pauline Von Engelrueh fitted about her dainty room, humming a snatch of song; now she paused to arrange a dish of violets, now to give her hair a coquettish little twist, now to chirp softly to her bird.

Fraulein Pauline's sewing girl bent her head over the skirt she was altering, but not one of these careless careless movements escaped her, and her whole soul was filled with longing and discontent. The fraulein was a young German lady visiting some American relatives; she was rich, she was loved and admired and made much of, she could fill in her dainty clothes and talk to her bird. The sewing girl stitched away fiercely.

By and by Fraulein Pauline took up a book, but her lovely eyes wandered. They studied the dark face of the girl bent over her work, noted the shallow skin, the tired droop of the shoulders, the heavy frown. Presently a soft hand was laid on the nervous fingers that held the needle, and a gentle voice said: "My dear, tell me what it is that troubles you!"

The girl looked up with startled eyes, then suddenly she burst into tears. "Oh, fraulein, I hate to be poor! I hate it so! It is always work and work and work, and I have no pretty dresses and no pleasure! I am ugly and poor—and I hate everything!"

"Poor child, poor child!" said Fraulein Pauline, thoughtfully. "You are young, and have nothing, and you are thinking that I, too, am young and have everything, am pretty and rich, and admired—is it not so?"

"My child, do you think rich people have everything they wish for?" she said, softly. "I will tell you a little story. Far away in a German city, at one of the great music concerts, an artist and a young girl were introduced to each other. These two met many times thereafter, and life was very beautiful to them. Then came a change. The man's eyes could no longer hide the love that lay behind them, but he did not speak. The girl was an heiress, and he was but a poor American; her wealthy relatives looked askance at him. He knew that he was not a fitting match for her. The girl did not want a fitting match; she wanted a mate. But, alas! she could not speak, she could only wait.

The sewing girl ventured to lay her hand tenderly on the bowed head; her eyes were filled with gentle tears.

"Did you never see him again?" she asked softly.

The other girl lifted her face. "Never again," she said, quietly. "It is nearly two years ago now. I am too young not to find joy in my friends, my flowers and my birds, my books and traveling, but the best thing in life I have missed, because I am rich! And now I want you to have a holiday this afternoon. It is a beautiful spring day, and you need some fresh air. I want you to walk in the park. The skirt can wait until to-morrow."

The girl glanced dubiously at a large bundle that she had brought with her. "Those are vests," she said. "My sister sews them, and I must deliver them at the tailor shop this afternoon. It is away up on East Thirtieth street."

"I will deliver them myself," said Fraulein Pauline, her natural gaiety breaking forth in delicious smiles.

"Oh, no, not you yourself. They are very heavy, and they make an ugly bundle. Perhaps you could send some one?"

"No; I shall play that I am a vest-maker taking home my week's work. I wish to see how it feels. It will be large fun."

Fraulein Pauline did not take a car. She was a good walker, and Thirtieth street did not seem far off; nevertheless the vests were so heavy that before she reached her destination she grew very tired. She glanced wearily up the street, and suddenly her cheeks grew white, then pink. A man was coming directly toward her—a tall, brown-eyed man with dark hair curling upward under his straw hat. He bent upon her an eager face.

"Paul—Fraulein Pauline! Am I dreaming that I see you here?" he exclaimed.

The fraulein stretched out to him her left hand. "No, Herr Westcott, it is only me, and not a dream at all. Ach, it is good to see you again. I would give you both hands, but you see the other is occupied."

Herr Westcott dropped the little hand he was holding. Certainly his greeting had been too impulsive, and his eyes saddened.

"May I walk with you?" he asked, courteously.

"I shall be glad. I should like to talk of home; it seems so long since I left. Ich habe heimweh. You have not forgotten the dear old city and the pleasant little garden of The Lions?"

"Forgotten!"

Fraulein Pauline was quite satisfied with the tone.

"Those were happy days," she continued.

"I was obliged to leave hurriedly, fraulein, and surely you must know that those were happy days to me, also."

Fraulein Pauline shifted the bundle on her arm, and Herr Westcott was overwhelmed with contrition. He had forgotten his manners.

"Oh, I beg your pardon! Let me have your bundle! Forgive me that I did not think of it sooner! You must be very tired!"

"Yes, I am very tired," Fraulein Pauline glanced down at the bundle, and sighed deeply. "They are vests that I am taking to the tailor shop. It is a long way from where I live, and the shop is on Thirtieth street."

Herr Westcott started. He noted for the first time the contents of the bundle, the plain black hat, the simple gown. A light broke in upon him. He stopped, stared fixedly at the demure face and downcast eyes, then he lifted the bundle, and looked at it in dismay.

"You to carry such a long way! Is it possible, that all your wealth is gone, and that you are sewing vests for a living?"

"It does not pay well, but it is honest work," said Fraulein Pauline, plaintively.

"Great heavens! It is monstrous! I could not have believed it possible! Was there no one to look after you? Forgive me for speaking so, but I have always been interested in your welfare, and surely you will pardon a friend for his frankness."

"True sympathy is never out of place, Herr Westcott. Ach, strange things are possible. But you must know that my wealth was never the greatest thing to me. Not that it is very pleasant to be poor."

"Of that I am well aware, therefore



"Ich liebe dich!" She said, simply. I deplore it for your sake; but for my own sake."

"Here we are at the tailor shop!" interrupted Fraulein, in a sudden flutter. "You will wait without while I deliver the vests. I shall appear again directly."

In a very few moments they were proceeding on their way, minus the vests. Fraulein Pauline held in her hand a five-dollar bill. "A week's salary!" she said, viewing it meditatively.

Suddenly a hand closed over the bill and the fingers that held it. "Pauline, at last I may speak! I had no right to before, but now you are poor, poor, and I cannot feel sorry, because I am so glad. Pauline, dear one, do you guess how I have loved you always from the very first? Sometimes I have thought that you cared. I dared not let myself dwell long on that thought, but now I must know. Pauline!"

She lifted her long lashes and let him see what lay beneath. There was no coquetry in those clear depths now.

"Ich liebe dich!" she said, simply—words that in any language need no translation.

After a long, long time, when they had once more become conscious of the pavements and the shops and the earth, Fraulein Pauline said, "Ernest, my first care shall be to exterminate the one fault which I find in thee. Thou art too proud. I was left lonely and unhappy simply because I had more money than thou hadst, and thy pride could not bear the thought. Couldst thou not have loved me so well that wealth would have meant nothing to thee?"

"It was for your sake—" "For my sake! Then thou didst not give me credit for equal depth of soul with thyself. Ach!"

"Pauline, treue hertz, forgive me! I see my mistake."

"It is well, for I have a confession to make to thee. I have done my best to please thee by being poor, but alas! I am still rich. Ach, it is a dreadful change of prospects, I am sure, but I trust to thy honor as a gentleman not to desert me under the sad circumstances." Her eyes smiled at him mischievously. "It was only what you Americans would call a bird."

"A bird? Oh, I see. A lark! You were carrying the vests for somebody else. But this plain gown?"

Fraulein Pauline laughed merrily. "Thou art also a bird!" she said. "Thou art a goose! It is a Paris gown. Dost thou think that vest-makers wear such a fit. But, Ernest, thou has not said that I am forgiven for still being rich."

Herr Westcott drew her into an empty entry, and kissed her. "Dear little lark," he said, "I have learned my lesson!"

SPEAKS FOR TARIFF

GAIL LAUGHLIN TAKES ISSUE WITH IDA M. TARBELL.

Writing from Protectionist Standpoint Miss Laughlin Discovers Many Flaws in Miss Tarbell's Argument.

There are two types of historians: (1) Those who ferret out and present impartially all the facts and then draw their conclusions from the facts; and (2), those who start with a theory and who select and use facts calculated to support that theory, omitting or slurring over such facts as would tend to discredit their preconceived theory.

If Miss Ida Tarbell's history of the tariff is to be classed as a history at all, rather than an argument in support of a theory, then Miss Tarbell must be regarded as belonging to the latter of the two types of historians, at least so far as the first installment of her history is concerned. Here is no impartial marshalling of facts. Such facts as are presented are used as evidence for a theory advanced rather than as a basis upon which to found a theory.

At the beginning of her article Miss Tarbell informs us that "if there was any public question on which the minds of the people of the United States were made up 50 years ago, it was that of the tariff," and then, after referring to the lowering of duties in 1857, she says:

"Not only was the mind of the country satisfied with lower duties and an increasing list of free goods, but it had accepted the idea that a Christian nation should establish as rapidly as possible reciprocal trade relations with its neighbors."

"The mind of the country"—that is, the country had but one mind on the subject—every one was agreed; there was no dissenting voice. This is what Miss Tarbell plainly indicates. Yet, on the very next page, she informs us that:

"Mr. Merrill was one of the whigs who had not been satisfied to see duties lowered in 1857, and who strenuously objected to letting in raw products free of duty. He wanted Vermont marble protected. He was one of the few New England representatives who had spoken as well as voted against the bill in 1857, and his speech at that time had been very able. Indeed, it made him the acknowledged head of the active protectionist sentiment left in the country."

There was a protectionist sentiment, then, even according to Miss Tarbell; a sentiment voiced by able and patriotic leaders. Obviously the country had two minds instead of one, and one of these minds was not "satisfied with lower duties," but was strenuously in favor of protection.

Miss Tarbell lets drop another fact which would indicate that the people were hardly settled in favor of a free trade policy as she intimates—viz.: the fact that a large majority of the house of representatives which met in 1859 were in favor of protection. The members taking their seats in 1859 had been elected in 1858. Just one year, therefore, after the time when, according to Miss Tarbell, the united "mind of the country" had been "satisfied with lower duties" and ready to embrace free trade at the earliest possible moment, that same country voted, by a large majority, for representatives in congress who stood for protection. Apparently that mind was not so firmly made up as Miss Tarbell would have us believe.

There have been two or three times in our history when the people have temporarily broken away from their historic policy of protection, and have wandered after the strange gods of free trade, only to turn sharply back to protection when their toying with free trade has brought the logical result of industrial panic. The period of 1846-1857 was one of these times. So was 1890-1893. Each free trade period was followed by a panic, and the panic by a return to protection and prosperity.—Gail Laughlin.

Canada's "Intermediate" Tariff.

Canada's industrial interests have begun to take alarm at the "intermediate" tariff in the new schedules. They are wondering how they will ever know what their tariff protection is going to be when by the stroke of a ministerial pen the lower "intermediate" rate of duties can be put into effect on competitive manufacturers. They are certain to discover the monstrous injustice and the injury to industrial production that are involved in the set of schedules arranged for "reciprocity" purposes. The British preferential, based upon patriotic considerations, is bad enough, but when it comes to doing business under a dickering tariff that for trading purposes may be cut even lower than the British preferential they will learn how utterly pernicious and inexcusable the scheme of tariff hocus pocus for "reciprocity" really is.

Go Slow and Think.

It will be very unwise if congress, responding to the clamor of a few, or of the politicians who are thinking more of their party than of their country, should rush into the matter of tinkering with the tariff. Not many interests are suffering to any extent, and some of the arguments used by those who are noisily demanding a change, are trifles light as air. Nothing will be lost by going slow and thinking, a great deal may be lost by pursuing an opposite policy.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune.

HAS ITS ADVANTAGES.

Selling Abroad Cheaper Than at Home.

The grange, at a meeting in Denver, adopted resolutions against a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell goods at home at higher rates than he can get abroad for his wares. This resolution, while apparently reasonable, is not logical. There will, of course, always be room for honest differences of opinion in regard to a tariff question. Yet a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell at home at a certain price and sell abroad at a less price, has its advantages.

A manufacturer of hats, for instance, might turn out a product and sell it in this country at a fair margin of profit. The tariff protects him and allows him to make a profit. But for the tariff he would be unable to compete with the cheaper labor of other countries.

Now, in supplying the home market he gives work to a certain number of men, and no more. Without extra markets he cannot employ extra men.

In a foreign country the price on his product, due to lower wages paid in a foreign land, is lower than he gets here. He cannot send hats to that country and sell them at the prices prevalent there. He cannot make a profit, because of the high wages he pays, by selling them for less.

But he can sell them in a foreign land at, for example, the very best rock cost price. This competes with foreign manufacturers in lands where no tariff protects them.

By selling over there at cost he gets an added market. He must produce more hats. He must hire more men. And so, though making little or no profit out of the venture, he is acting as a middleman between foreign hat buyers and local hat buyers, and is giving employment to Americans that they could not have otherwise secured, bringing money into American circulation that would not otherwise have been brought here.

He makes his living off the products that he sells at home at a reasonable profit. He makes the living for the laboring man by selling surplus products abroad at foreign prices, which help keep the wheels of his factory going, though not bringing in a profit, to speak of, for the institution.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

The Seller's Option.

After a reference to our foreign trade for October, the New York Times says:

"The significance of these figures to our foreign friends lies in the fact that while we have almost doubled our excess of exports of merchandise, we have exercised the sellers' option to take our balance in gold, and with something over to show that we were merely taking our own. This year shows an excess of imports of gold of \$96,158,018."

Is it not time for the economist of the New York Journal of Commerce to sit up and take notice? He does not, or at least until the American Economist showed him the fallacy of his views did not, think gold is used to settle balances of trade.

It is not to be doubted that our ability to demand nearly \$100,000,000 in gold, in payment for merchandise exported, is the cause of the present difficulty in the London money market, a difficulty which would be intensified by a continued demand. Nor will any one claim that the present demand for productive labor is not in part due to the presence of that gold which our favorable balance of trade enables us to obtain.

Free trade, however, will spurn that part of this favorable balance of trade is due to our selling to foreigners at a less price than American consumers are charged. As if we could sell anything to foreigners without employing American labor.

Does Not Exist.

"The people of the United States have declared many times and with great emphasis for the protective policy. No more plebiscites are needed on this main question of policy. But the details of the tariff schedules, depending on varying conditions and complex circumstances, might very well be left to a non-partisan commission of experts."—Minneapolis Journal.

Non-partisanship on the tariff question does not exist outside of insane hospitals or institutions for the feeble-minded. To be a non-partisan on the tariff is to be wholly without views one way or the other, and a man who in this enlightened age has no views on the tariff question can hardly be considered as intellectually equipped for usefulness on a tariff commission.

One Year of a Tariff Let Alone.

There is no argument for tariff revision downward in the foreign trade statistics. During the 12 months ending with November we imported articles to the value of \$1,287,178,924, or \$106,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. In the same 12 months our exports totaled \$1,807,432,075, this being \$200,000,000 more than we exported in the preceding 12 months. The excess of exports over imports amounts to \$520,253,151, a gain of more than \$123,000,000 over the previous year. Perhaps some ardent tariff revisionist will explain how this splendid showing could have been improved by downward revision.

Tariff revision business may look as innocent as the "unloaded gun," and yet prove a veritable Pandora's box when opened.—Scranton Tribune.

SPARKS FROM AN ELECTRIFIED DISH.

Take an iron tray and set it on top of four glasses which have been wiped perfectly dry.

Charge it with electricity by rubbing it vigorously with a sheet of brown paper.

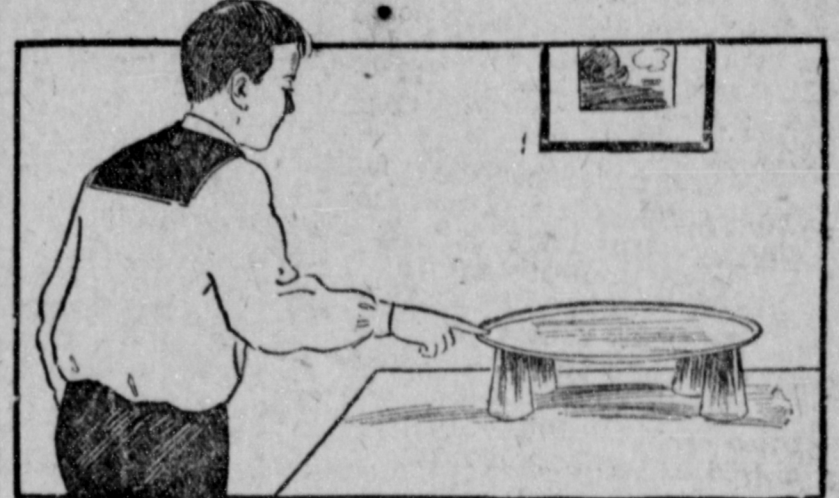
You will presently produce sparks strong enough to leap from the tray to your finger, although you will be in no danger of a shock.

This is called the Enchanted Tray.

Your eggs, all but one—were really empty ones from which you had previously sucked the contents. The one solid one you should have accidentally dropped on the table, letting it break so as to fool the company into supposing that the other four were also solid eggs.

The Bewitched Watch is a trick says the Los Angeles Times, that proves puzzling to many people.

Borrow a watch from any one in the



Electrified Dish Mounted on Glasses.

and is a nice thing to amuse children with.

Here is an old trick, but perhaps you younger boys and girls do not know it.

It is the trick of cooking scrambled eggs in a hat.

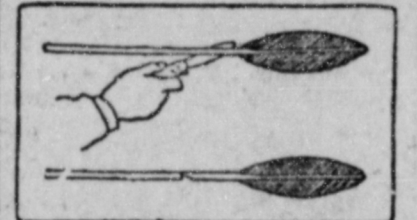
You ask the company if they would like a dish of scrambled eggs. Then you break four eggs in a hat, drop in a pinch of salt, place the hat for a short time over the flame of a candle, and shortly afterward pour into a dish the scrambled eggs, quite hot.

How is it done? Why, the scrambled eggs have in reality been previously prepared, covered and placed in the hat. But when making your proposition to the company you hold the hat too high for them to see the inside of it.

MINIE DART.

Toy Which the Handy Boy Can Make With His Jackknife.

This is a toy that is easily made from material within the reach of every boy. A pine stick two feet long and one-half inch thick, two brads, a piece of pasteboard or stiff card five



Making the Darts.

inches long and two inches wide, an ash stick three feet long and a piece of stout string constitute all the material necessary.

Whittle your pine stick perfectly straight and round, a little larger in diameter than a lead pencil. With a small saw cut in one end a slit about five inches deep. Into this slit insert the piece of card, first cutting it the shape shown in the picture. Tack it on with two or three brads, clinching them on the other side to insure their firmness. When this is done (and not before, balance the dart on your knife blade to find the "center of gravity," and at the point where it balances cut a notch slanting in the direction of the point away from the card end.

If you cut this notch in the center or near the end the dart will not work. It must be just where it balances. Be sure you get this notch right, for on it depends the success of the toy.

The dart being finished, the next thing is to construct the lash to throw it with. A piece of ash or some springy wood is better for this purpose, but pine or spruce will do. Cut this about three feet long and the diameter of a whip handle, so you

can handle it comfortably in the hand yet thin and springy, tapering toward the end. To the small end of this stick fasten a piece of stout string about two feet long, and at the other end of the string tie a knot.

To shoot the dart, explains the Chicago News, hold it with the left hand near the tail or paper end, holding the whip in the right. Throw the string over the dart and draw it through the notch until it catches on the knot. Then with a rapid upward motion switch the whip into the air, letting go the dart at the same time. The dart will leave the string and soar high in the air.

The lighter the dart is made and the more springy the whip the higher the minie-dart will fly. Be correct in your aim and you may learn to hit the mark as well as did the old-time slingers. But be careful not to break windows or "smash things" in your training.

Spoke a Different Tongue.

We have a neighbor who talks very rapidly.

The other day my little niece asked: "Auntie, is Mrs. S—an American?"

"Why, certainly," I replied.

"Well," she said, "I thought she was some different species."—Los Angeles Times.

Her Kitties.

"My furs are like those!" exclaimed little Louise, while walking through the store.

"Why," exclaimed her mother, "you have no furs of any kind!"

"Yes, I have," protested the child, "and they are lined with kittens, too."

—Youth's Companion.

Vengeful Blow of Sweep.

At Schlendam, Germany, an armed tramp demanded and received money from a chimney sweep. As the tramp was walking away the sweep gave him a blow on the head with his brush, which killed him.

THE SADDEST DAYS

These are the saddest days since more
In spite of all advice
Dear little Willie lies away
With little Reginald and they
Of course break through the ice.



RAZORS

And Shaving Material.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FINE RAZOR

One that will give entire satisfaction, come in and see
Our New Assortment.

WE HAVE THEM AT \$1.00 TO \$2.50

For those who prefer the regular style razor, and yet have a safety guard attached, the Curly Safety Razor is the thing at \$2.50.

The Gem Safety Razor with seven sharp blades is as good as any \$5.00 Safety Razor made. Our price \$1.50.

While you are purchasing a razor, remember that there are several other things necessary to complete as having outfit. Strops, lather brushes, soap, talcum powder and cold cream are here in a variety of brands and prices.

Pocket Knives.

We have a large new assortment of Pocket Knives at prices ranging from 5c to \$1.75. If you are particular about style or size, we feel sure that we have what you want.

Porter Drug Co., INC.

Prescription Druggists.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

In the absence of Dr. Thomson Dr. Cook will preach in Chapel next Sunday night on the subject, "Our Schoolmaster."

President Frost spoke in Lewiston, Maine, both morning and evening last Sunday.

Rev. J. E. Bassett of Knoxville, Tenn. has received a hearty and unanimous call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church here, and has accepted. He will preach there every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and at 3 p. m. at Harts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pigg were received into the membership of the Union Church last Sunday morning at the Narrow Gap School House, by Assistant Pastor Hudson. Mr. E. F. Diney gave a good address at the Blue Lick meeting in the afternoon. Fifty-five were present.

Miss Lillie Gentry of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of J. H. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harrison are rejoicing over the arrival of a little girl at their home.

Miss Bertha King is reported to have a mild case of typhoid fever.

Will Dalton is visiting home folks.

Miss Mamie Black of Waco is the guest of her cousins, Barbara and Johnnie Jackson.

Mr. Arch Brandenburg of London is visiting friends at this place.

Mrs. Mollie Coddington of Roanoke, Va., left Tuesday for Cincinnati, where she will spend a few days with friends.

NEWS ITEMS

For Berea and Vicinity should be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday morning early if possible. Very important items may be inserted as late as Wednesday morning. We shall be glad to have any items of news handed in by our subscribers.

American Beauty Corsets, all styles, for sale at
MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair-grower that was ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."—Miss V. Brock, Wayland, N. H.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also manufacturers of

SARSAPARILLA,

PILLS,

CHEMICAL PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A letter from J. H. Meadows, a student here in 1900-1, says that he left school here to learn telegraphy and is getting a good salary in that business in Chicago, but he misses the general training he would have gotten by remaining in Berea, and hopes that he may be able to return and continue his studies.

Prof. Raine was sick early this week and unable to meet his classes for some days.

Mr. A. S. Brandenburg, a student here in 1904-5, stopped over in Berea Monday on his way home to London, Ky., after doing some brick laying in West Virginia. He learned the trade here.

The rhetorical divisions of the Eighth Grade Senior I is preparing a Washington-Lincoln Day program to which they will invite all their friends.

George Hoskins visited Berea friend on his way to West Virginia, where he and his brother John are working at brick laying.

Miss Cora Marsh led the Y. W. C. A. meeting Sunday night, the topic being, "Higher Friendship."

L. J. Cook led the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday night. "Conservation" was the subject.

Last Saturday night about 9:30 the wind took two large pieces of tin roofing off from the Ladies' Hall. The rain was pouring down and thru the exposed places. Mr. Hudson and Mr. Coddington were summoned and by hard work saved the rest of the roof from blowing away. The girls got their brooms and worked heroically sweeping water down stairs and out to save the plastering and rooms from damage. About midnight a relief corps of a dozen boys from Howard Hall came over, but the rain was almost over, and there was little more to do.

Dr. Thomson preached in Chapel last Sunday night on the text: "Look unto me and be ye saved all ye ends of the earth." After the sermon on after-meeting was held in which a number signed cards expressing their purpose to live a Christian life.

Dr. Thomson will speak at Cumberland Gap next Sunday. Prof. Dinmore will take his place at the Parish House on Sunday morning.

New Officers.

New officers for 1907, in the G. A. R. Post at Berea, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Sons of Veterans have recently been installed by Prof. L. V. Dodge.

The leading officers of Capt. James West post are as follows: Commander, C. H. Grosvenor; Senior Vice-Commander, Wm. Morris; Junior Vice-Commander, A. F. Hays; Quartermaster, L. V. Dodge; Adjutant, E. B. Hancock.

Capt. James West Woman's Relief Corps: Pres., Mrs. M. H. Dodge; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. E. L. Hanson; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. W. F. Hays; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Grosvenor; Secretary, Mrs. N. G. Pascoe; Conductor, Mrs. Lillie Hanson.

A. J. Hanson Camp, 8 of V.: Captain, Jno. H. Gabbard; 1st Lieutenant, H. K. Richardson; 2nd Lieutenant, Robert Duncan; 1st Sergeant, W. R. Gabbard; Quartermaster Sergeant, C. F. Hanson.

To make room for new goods, I have reduced prices below cost on all my winter hats.

MRS. S. R. BAKER.

TIS APITEZO

(Grains)

That makes the weak strong; it makes rich, red blood; it is a builder of energy; it is nutritious. College workers should eat Apitezo, and eat it often.

It makes the toiler energetic and his work is made easier and pleasanter. See that your children eat Apitezo, it will make their childhood vigorous and in their maturity they will be useful. Apitezo does not make brains but 'twill improve the brain.

When you have used Apitezo, say to your friends and please inform them where you purchased it.



G. M. GREEN

MAIN STREET. Phone No. 98

Deliveries made to all parts of the city.

SIXTEEN KILLED.

In Collision Between Big Four Passenger Train and Freight.

Fowler, Ind., Jan. 21.—At least 16 persons were crushed or burned to death in the collision on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, between the Queen City special and a freight train. Ten persons were seriously injured and several more slightly hurt. The passenger train was running at a speed of 50 miles an hour, and consisted of a combination coach, three Pullman sleepers and a private car. With the exception of the private coach the entire train was destroyed by fire. Eleven of the victims were burned to death in the combination coach and but two of these have been identified, as the bodies were almost entirely consumed by the flames. The dead included the train crew. Henry Alcott, Cincinnati, fireman, was instantly killed. The collision occurred 500 feet from a switch near this place. The passenger train in the heavy fog ran by a telegraphic block signal to stop. The red light was not seen. The engine and tender telescoped the combination coach, causing a mass of wreckage, under which the passengers in the car were wedged.

Freight Merger.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 19.—The most important and by far the most sweeping consolidation of freight lines of the great railway systems and combinations of the country that has been brought about in years, is booked to be made within a short time by the Vanderbilt system. The plan is the absolute consolidation of all the "fast freight" lines and "dispatch" lines, which have for years been operated under the general Vanderbilt system, and will place all the lines under one corporation—the Merchants' Dispatch company.

Increased Their Salaries.

Washington, Jan. 19.—By a rising vote of 133 to 92 the house adopted an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was taken from the speaker's table with senate amendments, increasing the salary of the vice president, speaker and members of the cabinet to \$12,000 per year, and those of senators, representatives, delegates from territories and the resident commissioner from Porto Rico to \$7,500 per year, the increases to take effect March 4, 1907.

Gold Stolen.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 21.—A robber stole a box containing \$6,500 in gold bullion bound for the San Francisco mint from an express truck at Barstow. The bullion was being transferred from the westbound train to Los Angeles to the San Francisco train. In the semi-darkness the robber readily escaped. The bullion is too heavy to be concealed, and it is believed that the robber has buried it.

Men Tagged and Deported.

Logansport, Ind., Jan. 22.—Fifty animal trainers and other circus employees of the Hagenbeck shows, who were released on arrival in Peru, where the show consolidated with another circus, were shipped to Logansport by the Peru police. The men were promptly arrested and deported. Each man was given a printed tag reading: "Returned with thanks; not available. City of Logansport."

Mother and Child Drown.

Pittsburg, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Jacob Blakey and her son Samuel, 2, were drowned, and her husband another son narrowly escaped, while attempting to ford East Pike run, in Washington county.

Spectacular Fire.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 21.—A spectacular fire in the great lumber piles and oil tanks of the Atlantic Crocoting company caused a loss of \$60,000, and the probable fatal injury of one man.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@7 30; cows, \$2 75@4 75; bulls, \$2 75@4 50; heifers, \$2 40@5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 60@4 00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3 00@5 75; lambs, \$5 75@7 70; yearlings, \$4 00@6 00. Calves—\$2 75@5 00. Hogs—Prime shipping hogs, \$6 00@6 65; choice butchers, \$5 47 1/2@6 02 1/2; packing, \$6 55@6 60; pigs, \$4 00@6 00. Wheat—No. 2 red, 75c. Corn—No. 3, 41c. Oats—No. 2, 36c. C.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; export cattle, \$5 35@6 10; butcher cattle, \$4 75@5 25; cows, \$2 50@4 50; bulls, \$2 75@4 25; heifers, \$2 25@5 00; milkers and springers, \$25 00@55 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$6 25@6 75; wethers, \$5 00@5 25; mixed, \$5 00@5 50; ewes, \$4 75@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@7 00. Calves—Best, \$9 00@9 50. Hogs—Heavy and mediums, \$6 90@6 95; Yorkers, \$7 00; pigs, \$7 20@7 25; stags, \$4 50@5 50; roughs, \$4 75@5 25.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle: Choice, \$5 80@6 00; prime, \$5 50@5 75; tidy butchers, \$4 50@5 10; heifers, \$2 50@4 50; fat cows and bulls, \$3 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 50@5 75; good mixed, \$5 50@5 30; lambs, \$5 00@5 50. Calves—\$8 00@9 25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6 90; mediums, Yorkers and pigs, \$7 00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, \$5 50@5 75; fat steers, \$4 35@5 25; cows, \$2 75@4 75; bulls, \$2 50@4 25; heifers, \$2 25@4 75; milkers and springers, \$25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$7 40; wethers, \$5 00@5 25; ewes, \$4 50@4 75. Calves—\$8 75 down. Hogs—Yorkers, \$6 80; mediums, \$6 75@6 80; pigs, \$6 80; roughs, \$5 35@6 10; stags, \$4 50@5 25.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76c. Corn—No. 2, 43c. Oats—No. 2, 38c. Rye—No. 2, 62c. Bulk meats—\$8 25. Bacon—\$19 12 1/2. Lard—\$9 00@9 10. Hogs—\$5 45@6 80. Cattle—\$2 00@5 50. Sheep—\$2 25@5 25. Lambs—\$4 50@8 00.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, \$5 10@6 25; bulls, \$3 80@4 15; cows, \$1 75@4 15; oxen, \$4 85@5 22. Sheep and lambs—\$2 50@5 25; lambs, \$7 40@8 00. Calves—Veal, \$6 50@6 50. Hogs—\$7 00@7 15; pigs, \$7 15@7 25.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, 32c. X, 32c; fine unwashed, 25c@26c; delaine washed, 27c@27 1/2c; delaine unwashed, 26c@30c; Indiana and Kentucky combing 3/4-blood, 32c@24c.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 75c; corn, 45c; oats, 39c; rye, 65c; cloverseed, \$3 50.

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
SURPLUS, \$10,000.00

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT:—

The Real Estate Department of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, which was opened January first, buys and sells town and farm property on a commission only.

We have listed for sale the most desirable Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties. Fine building lots in the town of Berea, for prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000. Also a number of the best residences. It is our desire to fill the wants of each individual. If you want to buy, a call will pay you.

Those having property to sell, will do well to list the same with us, and it will be disposed of in a most satisfactory manner, at the highest market price, without any effort on your part.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:—

The Trust Department is prepared to take entire or partial charge of any kind of real estate; collect rents, attend to repairs, pay taxes and insurance premiums, in fact it will relieve you of all the worry connected with your property.

We are also qualified to act as executors of estates, to receive and administer trust funds, act as guardians and administrators, examine and approve titles.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:—

We write all kinds of fire, tornado, life and accident insurance in the best and strongest companies.

Fire insurance is so cheap that you can't afford to go without it. If you are not insured or are not carrying enough to fully protect you, don't delay another minute, but see us at once.

J. J. MOORE, President

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. - - 05c
Best Canned Corn per can, - - - 05c

AGENT FOR
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

IT PAYS TO BUY ANOTHER SUIT NOW.

CHANGE OF DRESS IS A GOOD THING, AND AN EXTRA SUITOR TWO BREAKS THE MONOTONY OF ONE'S DRESS.



trust you may see fit to divide with us for the year 1907.

Yours
Respectfully,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

Ice Blasted from Glacier.

The great glacier on Mont Blanc is being used for other purposes than furnishing an occupation to guides and an attraction for tourists. An ice trust has gone into the business on an extensive scale of quarrying the clear, hard ice at an altitude of 4,000 feet. The ice is blown out in great blocks by means of dynamite, after which it is sawed into regular sizes and sent down the mountain sides on a narrow-gauge railway.

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.,
E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

Subscription Rates

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after receipt, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Girls among the Bedouins are often pretty, although their beauty soon fades.

Macaroni does not all come from Italy. The French city of Lyons last year produced 33,000,000 pounds.

Many a breezy young man, remarks the Philadelphia Bulletin, is preparing to reap the whirlwind.

A new hotel is projected in Manila that will cost \$1,200,000. It is intended to make that city a tourist resort.

Giving up both the ship and the ghost is rather overdoing it, says the Boston Transcript. Also annoying to the passengers.

That will be a restful day, says the Philadelphia Ledger, when Lypton has lifted the cup and Peary triumphantly climbed the North Pole.

Colorado holds the record among the states of having 407 mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet; 33 of these are 14,000 feet and over.

Residents of England have \$550,000,000 invested in mortgages in foreign countries. These investments annually bring about \$27,500,000 in gold.

Will we be compelled to annex Mexico because the Yaqui Indians have killed some American citizens? We must uphold the dignity of the country at any cost.

Half of the town of Arica, Chile, was destroyed by earthquake. Possibly the other half of the city had put up signs reading, "Earthquakes must keep off the grass," or something of the sort.

Football is described by Andrew Carnegie as a "groveling in the mud." Unfortunately, says the New York American, a man will have to seek his exercise on the ground until he learns to fly.

"A road without a speed limit is the motorist's dream," says William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It may be a dream to the motorist, says the Philadelphia North American, but to the rest of us it is a stern reality.

Three notebooks which formerly belonged to Shelley, the poet, containing autograph manuscript, a considerable portion of which has not been published, were sold in London several days ago for \$15,000.

During the first six months of 1906 the number of emigrants from Italy was 455,618, more than half of whom went to transatlantic countries. This drain upon the population considerably exceeds the natural increase.

Newfoundland is a land of lakes. So numerous are they that it is estimated they cover about one-third of the total area of the island. There are 637 named lakes, and 50,000 known ones without names. The island has about 4,000 miles of sea coast.

Roy Knabenshue is going to try to reach the north pole in a balloon, starting from Toledo. This looks like a reasonable idea. Still it would be better if the start were made from New Orleans. North pole discovering will yet be made to include all of the comforts of home, with stop-over privileges in Florida, California and Samoa.

It is the turn of the girls to crow—in these "suffragette" days the very is used advisedly. Statistics of the schools of America and prize awards of the Royal Academy in London show that in the three "R's" and in art girls beat the boys as students. Petticoated painters and modelers nearly monopolize the honors of the Royal Academy schools this year, and, says the New York Mail, statistics gathered in various sections of the United States by the bureau of education at Washington showed that girls excelled generally in ability as students, in aesthetic taste and in color discrimination.

William J. Rolfe, the veteran Shakespeare authority, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday at his quiet home in Cambridge, Mass., recently. Even at his advanced age he is still busy with his pen, turning off a quantity of work which would exhaust many a younger man—and this without the aid of secretary or amanuensis.

Prince Elitel Frederik, the German emperor's second son, while at college, performed the difficult feat of swimming across the Rhine at Bonn, where the river is very broad, swift and full of dangerous eddies.

The Hospitable Home the Need of America

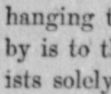
By NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D.



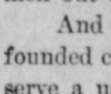
OBSERVATION suggests the decline of hospitality and the decay of the home, as a college of instruction, a hospital for hurt hearts, a center of inspiration and happiness. Doubtless foreign customs have crept in, and injured the old American idea of hospitality and the right use of the American home.



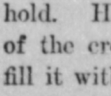
And yet, one of the first of the fine arts is the art of hospitality. One of the greatest of the sciences is the science of turning the home into an institution for the diffusion of refinement, culture and beauty. What the honeysuckle, overhanging the door of a cottage and perfuming all the garments that pass by is to the cottage, that hospitality is to the home. Any home that exists solely or even primarily for the tyrant that lives in it is a prison, a Bastille, with this difference, that the wall of selfishness is built to keep men out rather than to keep prisoners in.



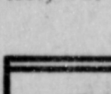
And oh, for a revival of the spirit of hospitality! No college ever founded can do what it is given to a beautiful home to accomplish. Clubs serve a useful purpose for men, but the spring of life is in the household. Hospitality has not been estimated at its true worth. It is one of the crowning glories of a city. Ambitious to achieve a home and fill it with beautiful objects, the next duty is to bring the home to bear upon one's friends, and to send out therefrom good will, inspiration, friendship and happiness. A good home, well built, is like a fruitful tree, but unless the fruit is picked when ripe it rots.



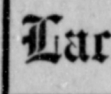
In public school education the boy of the present "possesses an advantage, in length of the school year and in studies as now pursued, over the boy of 60 or 70 years ago, but whether he leaves school better equipped to become a citizen and to



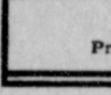
battle for a livelihood is an open question. Some think he is not, and give as a reason for so thinking that he lacks kindness in manners, respect for his superiors and has little regard for law and order as compared with the boy of earlier periods. Whether true or otherwise, such is the criticism.



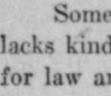
If true, does not the fault lie largely in the home training and not at the door of the public schools? The boy who is trained at home to be kind to his equals, respectful to his superiors and to elderly persons, and to respect the moral and common law, is not likely to become a terror to his neighbors by his lawlessness, although there may be exceptions to the rule.



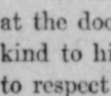
To teach the boy his duty as a member of society is incumbent on the parent and guardian, as well as upon the school teacher.



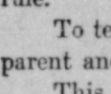
This is what has been called "a fast age." We have railroads, steamships, street trolley cars, telegraphs, telephones, electricity and many things in common use, that the boy of 70 years ago had never dreamed of, and every one seems to hurry to get ahead of his neighbor in the scurry to get rich quickly, leaving little or no time for polite behavior, and the boy who jostles and passes the middle-aged or old person without apology copies from his elders.



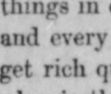
It cannot be denied but what in manners and behavior upon the street, on trolley cars and other public places the boy of the present suffers by comparison with the boy of earlier periods.



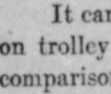
But the boy is not wholly to blame; the cause is to be sought in the changed conditions which now govern affairs.



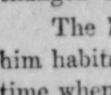
The boy of the earlier period had "his chores to do," which taught him habits of industry and kept body and brain busy a good share of the time when he was out of school.



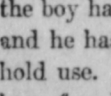
To-day our houses are heated with furnace, hot air or hot water and the boy has no wood to saw or fires to build. Water is drawn from a faucet and he has no pumping to do or water to bring in for washing and household use. And so in many ways he has been relieved of the "chores" the boy of earlier periods had to do, and he finds time for mischief, which it is said "idle hands" too often find.



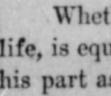
Whether the boy of the present is better equipped for the duties of life, is equal in moral standing to take his place in the community and act his part as well as the boy of the former period has been questioned. But to him who believes in the onward and uplifting march of our race under Christian institutions, there can be no permanent backward movement, and the boy of to-day takes rank somewhat in advance of the boy of earlier periods; otherwise our boasted civilization must end in failure.



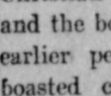
A bright three-year-old child, who was given to passionate outbursts of resentful anger each time her wishes were thwarted, was one morning suddenly lifted to the mirror, with the mother's admonition: "Look at yourself!" Immediately the child's resentful face changed, and nestling to her mother, who wisely refrained from saying another word regarding the ebullience of temper, she, with an apologetic hug, softly sobbed away the resentment.



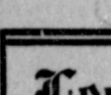
Some weeks afterward, during which time there was a marked change for the better in the temperament of the child, the mother had occasion to reprove the little one for an act of disobedience, using, perhaps, unnecessary warmth of temper at the time. Without hesitation the little one seized her by the hand and urged her toward the mirror.



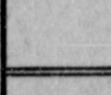
"Look at 'orself!" she exclaimed, her childish voice as severe as her strength permitted, at the same time struggling desperately to keep the angry lines from her own face by puckering her lips into a form from which issued a succession of soft, monochalant "oos."



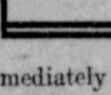
The lesson had been taught, learned and retaught, and who shall say how far reaching its influence? If one can only be brought to understand the toxic effect of anger upon the whole sensorial system of the individual, resulting, as it frequently does, in sickness and even death, each would be more at peace with his neighbor, with the community, and with the world at large.



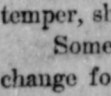
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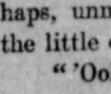
Lessons in Health from Child



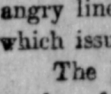
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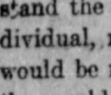
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THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

RIVER CONTINUES TO RISE ALL ALONG ITS COURSE.

It is Not Expected That Stage of Water Will Reach That of 1884.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—At midnight the following bulletin was issued:

"The river situation is becoming critical, and there is no end of the rise in sight in the Ohio river at the present time. Should these peculiar weather conditions last much longer we will have a flood beyond the ordinary. The river is above the flood stages throughout the district, and, with present conditions, will continue rising for several days. At Cincinnati it will pass 60 feet Friday night, and continue rising Saturday."

The following is the hourly stages of the river: At 6 p. m., 58 feet 2 inches; 7 p. m., 58.4; 8 p. m., 58.5; 9 p. m., 58.6; 10 p. m., 58.7; 11 p. m., 58.8; 12 p. m., 58.9; 1 a. m., 58.10; 2 a. m., 59; 3 a. m., 59.1.

With relentless force the Ohio river continues to rise, and by Friday morning a stage of 60 feet will be reached by the rushing waters.

The seriousness of the situation is apparent on all sides. House dwellers, factory owners and business men are moving their valuables to places of safety.

The Ohio river continues to rise all along its course, and the worst is yet to come. Thousands of people are homeless and the property loss caused by the flood will foot up an enormous figure.

It is all but a certainty that the flood will not reach 71 feet three-quarters inches, the stage attained in the famous flood of 1884, which holds the record for floods in Cincinnati.

Rivermen who have watched the Ohio closely for years are of the opinion that the rise will continue until Saturday night.

All agree that 65 feet will be the limit.

The most pathetic sight were the exiled families who were driven out from their homes by the sweeping waters.

Many of them had only time to seize a few personal belongings and flee before their houses were inundated.

They were helpless to do anything except to watch the rising waters and look up at the lowering heavens and pray that the rain would stop. Despair was written upon their faces. It was hopeless to gaze at either the sky or the river, for neither promised any relief.

Measures have been taken to relieve the destitution that prevails.

Fear Flood Stage of 1884.

Louisville, Jan. 18.—It is predicted that the river here will equal the flood stage of 1884.

Rivers and creeks in Kentucky are raging and much damage has been done.

Many small towns on smaller rivers are threatened with inundation and families are moving out their goods.

Rain has fallen in Louisville almost daily for three weeks, and the Ohio, which has been rising rapidly, began to creep toward Main street into the wholesale district running parallel with the stream.

The weather bureau announced that the river will continue to rise for the next several days, probably reaching a stage of 35 feet, which is seven feet above the danger line, by Sunday.

Trains from the south and east were from two to 11 hours behind schedule in reaching Louisville. A bridge near Leon, Ky., was carried away.

MOTHER AND BABE

Swept into the Current and Drowned Before Husband's Eyes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—Seeking to escape the swirling waters that were creeping up to their home, Jacob Blakey, wife and two sons attempted to ford East Pike run, in Washington county, but their team became terrified and their wagon was overturned.

The mother, with her 2-year-old babe clasped in her arms, perished. Blakey and the remaining son sought to save them, but were swept down stream, narrowly escaping with their own lives. The horses were drowned.

Fears Impressed Jury.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Jan. 18.—The mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Dora McCroary was cleared by the finding of the coroner's jury that she committed suicide. The young woman was found dead in bed with a bullet hole in her head. The husband's tears and many confessions impressed the jury and they returned a verdict as above stated.

Korean Students Destitute.

Tokyo, Jan. 18.—Twenty-one Korean students here are destitute owing to cessation of aid from their homes. They have sent a petition to the government at Seoul inclosing a finger cut from a hand of each student.

A Cup for Roosevelt.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Gen. Arthur Tcheren Spiridovich, president of the Pan-Slavic league, is to leave for Washington to present to President Roosevelt, on behalf of the league, a cup for his services in bringing about the Portsmouth conference.

Shipping Bill Endorsed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The National Board of Trade before adjournment adopted a resolution giving its approval to the shipping bill now pending before the house of representatives. Other measures were also endorsed.

Failed to Wreck Bank Safe.

Midville, Ia., Jan. 19.—The bank of Midville was dynamited by three robbers, but as the blast failed to wreck the safe no money was taken. Cashier C. W. Powers was seriously but not fatally wounded by the robbers who fired at him.

Will Meet at La Crosse.

Iowa City, Ia., Jan. 19.—The Catholic Workmen of America closed its annual national convention here. Jos. Jrousek, of Plattsburgh, Neb., was elected president. The next meeting place will be La Crosse, Wis.

REACH A TRIFLE SHORT

WHEN CONGRESSMEN GRABBED FOR A RAISE.

DID NOT WANT NAMES ON RECORD.

Amendment Was Carried By 133 to 92—Surprising Tactics of the Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In pursuance of a carefully-laid plan, devised at a secret meeting of some of the republic can leaders, including Speaker Cannon an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, increasing the salary of members of congress from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year, was jammed through the house of representatives. The proceeding possessed features which were most unusual, and in some respects was, perhaps, without parallel in the history of congress. Having in mind the exhibition of cowardice which a majority of the members gave a month ago when, on an aye and nay vote, they defeated the proposed increase, the promoters of the scheme had it all arranged that there should be no roll call this time. They had made a man-to-man canvass before hand, and been assured that there would be enough votes to carry the proposition. By fixing it up that there should be no record of the vote, every member who is afraid his constituents would disapprove of the increase will be able to claim that he opposed it whether he did or not.

There are mighty few men in the house who are not in favor of a substantial addition in compensation, but at least three-fifths of them have a dread of antagonizing the voters who send them to congress, and believe \$5,000 a year, along with the various perquisites, is sufficient remuneration. That is why the increase was knocked out last month, and explains also why the house was bitterly disappointed when the senate refused to restore it when the legislative bill was under consideration of that body a few days ago.

Salary Amendment Offered.

When the bill came up before the house the salary amendment was offered and agreed to, and then the bill was sent to conference. The statesmen, so-called, fairly shivered when Representative Driscoll, of New York, insisted that there should be an aye and nay vote so that the people of the country might be familiar with the record and understand how the various members stood on the proposition.

There was a feverish desire on the part of most of the members to have the amendment disposed of as speedily as possible, because they were afraid that at any moment they might be compelled to go on record and demonstrate whether their avarice was greater than their courage. But Representative Littauer, of New York, had the ways all lubricated and it was not long before the agony was over. On a rising vote the amendment was carried by 133 to 92.

On the division being taken the amendment was declared carried by ayes 133, nays 92.

Yeas and Nays Called For.

Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, called for the yeas and nays, but only 34 members arose. "Not a sufficient number there," declared the speaker, and the amendment was declared adopted.

The only other action to be taken with reference to this amendment is for the senate to confirm it. It will not again come up in the house unless the senate should amend the amendment. The bill was then sent to conference, the conferees on the part of the house being Messrs. Bingham, Littauer and Livingston.

An hour or more after the house had adopted the provision for an increase in the salaries of senators and members the bill was returned to the senate for the purpose of securing the action of that body, but the senate went into executive session without taking it up. The matter is therefore forced over until next week.

AFRAID SHE HAD MADE MISTAKE

And Kentucky Bride Attempted to Commit Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—Fearing that she had made a mistake in marrying a man who had wooed and won her by correspondence, Mrs. Leonora Dooley, nee Wood, aged 38, of Heath, Ky., a bride of a week, fled from her husband at the Union station and, shrieking at the top of her voice, tore at the bars of the closed gate in an effort to get through and end her life beneath the wheels of a train. She was caught and held by Patrolman Wardenki, who heard her scream that she wished to kill herself. She was taken to the city hospital, where she is under observation. Her husband, John Dooley, aged 50, of Kiowa, Kan., accompanied her to the hospital. He was taking her from her home in Heath to his 300-acre farm near Kiowa.

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PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS.

A World Glimpse of the Battle That Is Being Waged.

The growth of temperance sentiment the world round is remarkable. In the United Kingdom the victory at the polls at the last general election was so sweeping that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has promised on behalf of the government to introduce a great measure of temperance reform during the session of 1907. Throughout Canada an increasing warfare against the drink traffic is continually in progress, and Prince Edwards island is now under complete prohibition. This is the first British colony to come into line with Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, and the other prohibition areas in the United States. In each of the other provinces of Canada steady progress is continually reported, while in the United States it is stated that over 30,000,000 of people are now living in cities, towns and districts where there is no legal sale of alcoholic liquors. On the continent of Europe the movement is always on the side of progress; this is most notable in Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, but in Germany, Switzerland and Finland the cause has obtained a strong hold, and in the near future cheering reports may be expected. In New Zealand the people have declared by a majority of 16,921 for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic, the votes being: For prohibition, 199,354; against, 182,433. In every part of the great commonwealth of Australia progress of a substantial character is also reported.

MINES OR SALOONS.

Coal Operators Say That the Latter Work Ill to Mine Workers.

A dispatch from Somerset, Pa., says: "The great coal companies of Western Pennsylvania some time ago announced that they intended to crush out the saloons in the bituminous districts under their control."

There are four of the largest coal companies engaged in this movement. Their mining property covers several counties and they give employment to 50,000 men. They have already begun operations by filing a remonstrance against the granting of a wholesale liquor license, and in their statements to the court they say:

"Such a license injuriously affects the rights of property holders in that borough, and does irreparable damage to the coal companies, in that when the miners receive their pay, the hauling of large quantities of intoxicants from house to house by wholesale dealers causes the miners to become drunken and remain idle for long periods of time."

All that is here said in relation to the injurious influence of liquor selling upon mining industries is true of every legitimate business activity. Anywhere and everywhere that the liquor selling saloon exists it preys like a parasite upon every phase of business prosperity. Every dollar spent in the saloon is diverted from the channels of legitimate trade and tends to produce idleness and vagrancy, which are hindrances to every feature of business activity and are, and bring, measureless burdens upon the people.—Pioneer.

CIGARETTES AND BEER.

Why They Do More Harm Than Cigars and Whisky.

Cigarettes do more harm than cigars for the same reason that beer does more harm than whisky. One cigarette will not do as much harm as one cigar, and one glass of beer will not do as much harm to a person as one glass of whisky. But because cigarettes are milder than strong tobacco, a boy or man, instead of smoking one and stopping, continues to smoke until a whole box is gone and then gets another box and keeps on smoking.

Because beer is comparatively so much milder than whisky, says the National Advocate, the beer drinker does not stop at one glass, but often drinks many glasses in a single day, and so the best physicians say beer drinking is doing our country more harm than whisky drinking.

How the Saloons Pay.

Mark Twain says a man bought a hog for \$150 and fed it \$40 worth of corn, and then sold the hog for \$9. He lost money on the corn but made \$7.50 on the hog. This illustrates how the saloons, which cause most of the crime, pauperism and insanity of the country, are increasing the taxes very heavily, but the tax-payers are getting some money from the license fees.

A Stand for Temperance.

The government of Honduras has awakened to the evils of the liquor traffic. The importation of whisky and rum in barrels, casks or demijohns has been prohibited.

Cigarette Smokers Barred.

Many leading railroads of the country will not employ a cigarette smoker.—Statement by a Railroad Official.

Resolution and Reform.

It is easy to mistake a resolution for a reform.

HORTICULTURE



TILE DRAIN IN THE ORCHARD.

Removal of Surplus of Water Will Make Trees Profitable.

Frequently an orchard which might otherwise be a profitable one is seriously handicapped by the presence of two much water in the soil. Several years ago the late John J. Thomas, formerly vice president of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, and for 30 years a practical nurseryman, presented the idea of laying of tile between each row of trees, as illustrated in the accompanying



The Drain in the Orchard.

ing sketch. This plan is said to have worked very satisfactorily when it has been adopted. On account of the natural fall of the land, it is sometimes impossible to follow out this idea literally, but Mr. Thomas' early experience seems to coincide with the observation of the practical fruit growers of latter days, says Farm and Home, that is, if the orchard is located upon soil in need of draining, it will be necessary to lay tile to remove surplus water before satisfactory results will be secured.

PLANTS THAT STORE WATER.

Product of Sonora Desert Which Scientists Have Gone to Study.

A gentleman connected with the Carnegie Institute will leave this country shortly on an extended exploration of the deserts of central and southern Mexico to study the storage of water by certain plants growing in those regions.

It has developed that in places where there is only a slight, irregular rainfall, plants peculiar to the district have no special reservoirs for the storage of water, while in regions where the rainfall is confined to brief regular periods, plants are found which are provided with various devices for storing water for consumption during dry spells.

An example of this provision of nature has been discovered in a "guarequi," a relative of the squash and pumpkin, which flourishes in the desert of Sonora, a locality in which all the rain falls in a period of six weeks. The base of the stem of the plant is swollen to form a hard woody structure, in time reaching the size of a large squash.

The gray of the sands of the Sonora is imitated in the color of the covering of the mass, presenting the appearance of a worn gray boulder projecting above the sand, while the structure is as hard as stone. This structure catches the rain and holds it, doling out the precious drops to the plant during the dry spell following.

At the close of the rainy season the vine-like stems of the plant die down, the small roots dry up, and the plant, in the form of its tuber, lies dormant on the burning sands throughout the long hot months following.

When the rainy season again returns the plant reforms its roots, stems, leaves and flowers, completes its short season of activity and then resumes its inactive life through the succeeding dry season, repeating the performance year after year. Some of these plants have accomplished this feat five years in succession.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Look for the brown-tail's nest all winter.

Don't dig the autumn leaves into your garden now; make a compost heap.

Prune trees for fruit in spring as soon as leaves are about full grown; for wood growth in winter when dormant and wood is not frozen.

Do not delay in mowing the strawberry beds, if not already done. Coarse March hay is best, but use straw or coarse litter rather than nothing.

Mice and rabbits sometimes burrow into the snow and gnaw the bark of the fruit trees. Go around the orchard and stamp the snow in around the trees.

Pear cider, or perry, is made in exactly the same way as apple cider, but perry is much less palatable than apple cider, and has never become popular in America.

In laying down raspberries for winter, remove a little soil from one side of the plants, loosening the roots on the other. Then lay down the plants in the direction from which the soil was removed, and cover the heads tightly with earth.

Blossoms on Young Trees.

In the fifth report of the Woburn experimental fruit farm of England, it is stated that the removal of apple blossoms was found to be very beneficial in the growth and future productivity of early-bearing trees. Trees thus treated appeared to bear heavier crops for several years afterwards and not only the year when they were first allowed to bear. With varieties that came into bearing later, it was not of so much advantage.

GRASS IN THE ORCHARD.

A Discussion as to the Benefit of the System.

There are those that believe in keeping the orchard covered with grass and there are those that believe in the absolute abolishment of grass from the orchard. The people that believe in keeping the orchard grassed say that it saves a great deal of labor to keep the land covered with sod and that the fruit when it falls on the ground does not become soiled. The sentimental side of orcharding favors the grassy carpet under the trees, for who could have a sentiment toward the orchard area kept so thoroughly worked that there would be a dust mud over it in a dry time and a mud carpet over it in a wet time? So far, the experiments have seemed to show very much in favor of clean culture of the orchard area as against the grass covering.

In England some orchardists under direction of an experiment station have begun the investigation of the effects of a half covering of grass. The experiments have not been conducted for enough years to be conclusive, but some remarkable results have been obtained, which are not easily explained. The old New England plan of digging up the ground for a distance of about six feet from each tree was followed. In some of the experiments this circle of grass came to within five and a half feet of the trees. It was a surprise to the experimenters that the fruit on the orchards so treated was double that on the trees not so treated. Fruit which normally was green streaked with red became deep red in color and in storage kept much better than it had kept before. One variety kept three months longer than it had been in the habit of keeping and another variety was still sound in June.

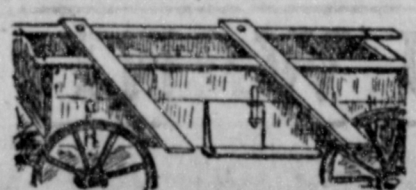
The same experimenters, says Farmers' Review, in some previous tests had shown that the trees and fruit were greatly injured by having the whole orchard area in grass, and they were greatly surprised to find that the results of a partial covering of grass was beneficial. It was shown by investigation that little of the roots of the trees entered the grassy area, but that they obtained some kind of material that they did not find in the soil that had no grass. In a report the experimenters, referring to this fact, say: "Yet the roots that reached into the grass ground must have conveyed to the trees something that had the power to modify the whole character of the crop. This points strongly to the view that the action of the grass is due to some active poison."

This is a new phase of the subject that should have further study on both sides of the Atlantic. It requires thousands of experiments to thoroughly demonstrate a fact of this kind, and we caution our readers against leaping to the conclusion that the general quality of our apples can be greatly improved by at once partially grassing over the orchards. A single series of experiments should not be taken as an index of what is profitable, for there are many unknown quantities entering into such experiments.

PICKING APPLES FROM WAGON.

A Plan Which Can Be Tried During the Next Harvest.

A correspondent of Prairie Farmer, in Bureau county, Illinois, reports that he has been successful this year in picking apples from a wagon. He used a double box with two planks on each



Wagon Support for Apple Picker.

side to serve as a walk. Across these, as shown in the cut, be placed two other planks, extending out from the wagon. With a quiet team the correspondent reports that it is comparatively easy to reach a large per cent of the apples on trees.

Depth to Set Trees.

It is often advised to set the trees in the orchard two or more inches deeper than they were in the nursery row. So far as our knowledge of experiments goes, this practice is not followed by results either good or bad, and this would indicate that the matter is of little or no importance. In an English experiment, the experimenters report that "planting trees four inches too high or too low has not made any difference in the results obtained, the trees having readily adjusted themselves to their normal level. Trees appear to sink into the ground as they grow." This appearance is doubtless due to the pushing up of the earth by the enlarging of roots.

Varieties of Fruit.

Varieties of fruit are constantly changing. Many of the new varieties are no improvement on the old and are widely sold simply because widely advertised. A farmer should hold to the old and tried varieties till he is sure he can put something better in their places.

Age of Apple Trees.

Experiments in western New York have shown that apple trees of the long-lived varieties, such as Baldwin, King, Twenty-ounce and Spy, give the largest yield of fruit when 45 years old, and trees 65 years old yield more largely than trees of 20.

NOAH SAVED IN THE ARK

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 3, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Gen. 8:1-16; Memory verses 1-3. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The salvation of the righteous is of the Lord."—Psalm 124:2.

TIME.—According to Ussher's chronology, B. C. 2348, but this calculation is regarded as uncertain by many of the most conservative scholars. Very probably it was earlier.

PLACE.—The ark rested on some height in the mountainous region of Ararat, south of Armenia, in the region of the upper Euphrates. The ark started further down.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—At least 1656 years after Adam. A considerable population in the world, quite well advanced in the arts of civilization. The world grown wicked; but a line of good men running through it.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Psa. 23:10; R. V. Isa. 54:9; Ezek. 14:14; Matt. 24:27; Luke 17:26, 27; Heb. 11:7; 1 Pet. 3:20; 2 Pet. 2:5.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. The Crisis of the Race.—We are told in chapter 6 the depth of moral corruption into which the majority of the race had fallen. "The earth was filled with violence. . . . And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

The Problem of the Ages.—What to Do with Wicked Men.—This has been the problem of every human government, from the heads of a family to emperors and autocrats. It forms the most difficult problem to-day.

The Ark and the Deluge.—Noah was the great grandson of Enoch, and like him walked with God. He was a holy, virtuous, pious man, in a world runing itself with wickedness. His was not merely a passive goodness. He was a preacher of righteousness (2 Pet. 2:5). He was a prophet and reformer. It is not probable that he was popular with men.

The Beginning of the New Era.—Vs. 1-16. V. 1. "God remembered Noah." He never forgets his people. V. 2. "Fountains . . . of the deep . . . rain from heaven." The two sources of the deluge.

V. 4. "Ark rested in the seventh month." There were two starting points of the year—the Sacred in April, the Civil in September. The seventh month was either May or October.

V. 5. "Tenth month." July or January.

V. 7. "Sent forth a raven," which would feed on floating dead bodies, and return to the ark, back and forth. Hence, its return would be no test of the state of the land.

V. 8. "Sent forth a dove" to get information. The dove returned with none.

V. 11. "In her mouth was an olive leaf." One that had just put forth fresh leaves. "That the olive tree is found in Armenia is proved from Strabo."—Dillmann.

V. 13. "In the six hundredth and first year." Twelve lunar months after Noah entered the ark.

V. 14. "In the second month," etc. Making in all 365 days.

V. 16. "Go forth." The work was complete. The old was ended and the new race begun. The world entered upon a new era.

Worship (Gen. 8:20-22).—The first act of Noah was an act of worship and religion. He expressed his gratitude, his faith, his consciousness of sin, and the infinite love of God which had saved him.

A Divine Promise in the Heavens (Gen. 9:1-17).—God averted another fear that the deluge might be repeated; a fear which would haunt the early race at every coming of the fruit-giving rain, a fear that would interfere not only with comfort, but with progress.

The Rainbow Token.—"That gracious thing made up of tears and light."—Coleridge. The rainbow as a sign of God's promise is peculiarly appropriate and beautiful. (1) It is formed on the rain itself, the rain which produced the flood. (2) "After the appearance of an entire rainbow, as a rule, no rain of long duration follows." Indeed, the rainbow is a proof that the storm is partial, not covering the whole sky. The sun of God's mercy is shining on the rain. (3) The darker the storm, the brighter the rainbow. (4) "As it lights up the dark ground that just before was discharging itself in flashes of lightning, it gives us an idea of the victory of God's love over the black and fiery wrath."—Dillmann. (5) "It is just in its conformity to natural law that the rainbow is a pledge that the order of nature shall continue."—Denio. (6) It can be seen everywhere in all parts of the earth; it is all embracing. It shines on the evil and on the good, with its rays of warning and of hope. (7) It is very beautiful and attractive. God gives a winning beauty to his angels, to his messengers of mercy, and to his promises, in order to attract men and show his love. (8) It forms an arch, wide as the storm, and binding earth and heaven, God and man, together in peace. There can be no rainbow without the sun.

Practical Points.

God punishes men not because he hates them, but because he loves them. Sin is a far greater evil than punishment. The flood that destroyed most of the people was the real salvation of the human race.

God's covenant and the promised sign are for to-day.

The ark of God's salvation is large enough for all who will enter. The door is open. God's invitations are sent to all.

Men may help build the ark, and yet not themselves enter into it and be saved.

WITH THE SINEWS OF WAR

And in Oilskin Overalls, Mr. Sweeney Went Forth Rejoicing.

It came upon Mr. Anthony Sweeney, ironworker, standing at 100 1/2 street and Second avenue, yesterday afternoon that if he would maintain the alcoholic status of the celebration something must be done at once in the financial line, says the New York Herald.

Swaying slightly, he ran over in his mind his friends and the barkeepers he knew, with a view to monetary negotiations. The outlook was positively unpromising. He had not one penny anywhere. His watch, a pin and several other trinkets had gone long ago.

Over across the street was a pawn-broking establishment he was wont to patronize on occasion. A great idea came to him. He stiffened up, thought a moment and then headed for the place.

There was the usual late Saturday afternoon crowd in the establishment. Mr. Sweeney steered a delicate course through the patrons into a little cubby-hole marked "private box." Several minutes later he thrust forward a pawnable article and demanded:—"Two dollars on 'em."

"What, two dollars—two dollars on those, I couldn't do it—look, it's cotton, it's old—one dollar and fifty cents, and then I'm giving away money."

Mr. Sweeney took the money. As he went out into the store there was a gasp. Making toward the door was Mr. Sweeney, clad as usual as to his coat, vest, hat and shoes, but the intervening space showed a scarcity of clothing.

"Come back! You can't go out that way!" asserted the pawnbroker. "Here take back your pants and give me back my dollar and a half."

"I will not," answered Mr. Sweeney, calmly.

There was great excitement as Mr. Sweeney hid himself behind a showcase for further diplomatic conference. Finally a pair of oilskin overalls were handed out, and Mr. Sweeney put them on and walked out into the world.

"I hope they freeze you!" was the pawnbroker's parting shot.

Garments Made of Paper.

Sufficient attention has been directed toward the warmth generated in the body by paper vests to demonstrate the fact that there is reason for serious consideration of paper garment manufacture. There have been for some time past vests made of paper, also cuffs, collars, shirt bosoms, etc., but it has remained for a firm in Saxony to spin narrow strips of paper and cotton into finished fabrics of common use. Paper and cotton and paper and woolen are so combined that serviceable outing suits, jackets, skirts and many other articles of dress wear are now being produced. The new textile, if so it may be called, is cream colored, and may be washed repeatedly without injuring the surface, and is marketed for a ridiculously small price. Sufficient xylolite, as it is called, to produce a complete plain suit costs but two or three dollars. Doubtless a means will soon be found by which the finer fabrics may be reproduced through the use of paper, to which end numerous inventors are now at work.—Dry Goods.

Way-Bill Told Truth.

A scientific gentleman in Washington recently returned from South America, bringing with him, not as the fruits of his labors, but merely for the purpose of science, a collection of Patagonian skulls.

At New York the customs officers opened the chest containing the skulls, duly inspected them and informed the scientist that the consignment must be classed as animal bones, and as dutiable at so much per pound. Whereupon the scientific gentleman evinced great indignation. After some parley the customs people agreed to submit the matter to the treasury department if the way-bill was revised in a way they suggested. The result was that the way-bill was altered to read as follows:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."

Shoes Made in Quick Time.

"These two-and-a-half shoes," said the salesman, "were made in 28 minutes. All our shoes are turned out in that time."

"You ought to see our plant. There are 116 men there. Everything is machinery—no handwork for us."

"From the time the leather is laid on the cutting board it takes two minutes to cut it out, eight minutes to stitch it and two minutes to put in the lasts. In eight minutes more the soles are sewed on, in six minutes the edgewise and farewell touches are completed, and in two minutes the laces are inserted and the shoes packed. Total, 28 minutes."

"Think of that," said the salesman. "And yet I know people who still pay \$12 and \$15 a pair for their shoes because, being handmade, they last a little longer and look a little better."

Romance of Bull Ring.

At Cartagena, Rafael Gonzales, known professionally as Machaquito, the most brilliant swordsman of the Spanish bullrings, captured the regard of an Anglo-Spanish girl, Senorita Angeles Clementson, who flung him her fan into the arena. He responded with a chivalrous and picturesque salute, and dedicated to the lady the death of his second bull. His stroke, which was successful, proved also the "coupe de foudre" for Senorita Angeles. The pair were married amid great public rejoicings.

1855

Berea College

1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 25th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 25th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

For the Ailments of

FOR MAN OR BEAST HORSES COWS CALVES
MULES SHEEP AND OXEN

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE HOME

How to Eat

Here are Horace Fletcher's rules for eating, which are given to all patients of the Harvard Dental School Dispensary:

1. Eat only in response to an actual appetite, which will be satisfied with plain bread and butter.
2. Chew all solid food until it is liquid and practically swallows itself.
3. Sip and taste all liquids that have taste, such as soup and lemonade. Water has no taste and can be swallowed immediately.
4. Never take food while angry or worried, and only when calm. Wait; for the mood in connection with the appetite is a speedy cure for both anger and worry.
5. Remember and practice these four rules and your teeth and health will be fine.

Equally significant of the growth of Fletcherism are the efforts made by the proprietor of a chain of fifty dairy restaurants in New York and elsewhere. It consists of the distribution of a nice printed folder among the customers, containing a "dietetic code." It includes instructions on "How to eat." Some of them are: "Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly;" "never permit yourself to eat a meal in a condition of nervous worry;" "eat what you find of benefit;" "do not eat anything that disagrees with you." Commenting on the last rule the folder says:

The following out of this rule will require self-denial, but sometime in your life you must definitely decide whether you are to be master over your body or to be its slave.—Exchange.

THE SCHOOL

The Ancient Education and the Modern Kind.

BY A. F. HOPSON.

(Continued from last week.)

We are all thus urged to follow our own bent and inclinations as to what will be our life's work. We pick out one line of work and follow it. But we are not only educated for life, but also prepared for our work by everything we meet. Life is itself a school; and school is life. Our everyday thoughts and actions are fitting us for the place we are to occupy in the world. We are constantly meeting our teachers, tho perhaps we don't realize it. The minister, the doctor, the editor, the advertiser, the father, the mother, and the countless number of people who are each day coming into our lives help to mould our thoughts and characters, thus instructing us and being in turn benefited by us. Our thoughts are moulded by our daily friends and companions and we are continually receiving new ideas from those whom we meet. Now what are we to do with this knowledge when we get it? Is it simply to be kept as an ornament? Is it like a costly vase to be set away on a shelf to get dusty? Such is not the purpose of education.

Knowledge is useless to us when it does not give us power, does not help us to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that beset us, does not make us useful, appreciated and honored.

Thus if we are to know how to do things we will have to be taught how to do them while in school. In other words we must learn to do by doing. Practice makes perfect in the great things of life as well as in the small ones. We must adapt our present school course to the practical needs of life. If we are to turn out men and women ready to cope with the stern duties and obligations of life we must train them while in school. We have started on this road and we must carry our ideas thru. We must place education on a broad basis, and make it really a training for life in the twentieth century as it was in the twelfth but enlarged and elaborated until it includes the whole scope of human life and human possibilities.

THE FARM

How to Set a Hen.

There are correct and incorrect ways of setting a hen, just the same as there are right and wrong ways of doing everything else connected with the poultry business. It may seem a very simple thing, yet it is a fact that nine out of ten persons do not know how to properly set a hen. In this connection, the following by a poultry expert should prove interesting: "A great many people think that they can set hens just where the nest chances to be, or if they do decide to move them, they hold them up by the legs and carry them to the new nests.

"Good results can not be had if the hens are set in the hen house, where other hens can fight with them and lay in the same nest. They will break the eggs, and often the hen is driven from the nest and the eggs get chilled so that none will hatch.

"As soon as the hen has shown that she is broody, prepare a nest in a room or loft, where nothing can disturb her, and after dark take her gently under your arm and gently place her on it. Arrange the box so that the front may be closed up, thus confining her for at least one day. Any good-sized box will do, but it must be roomy. Soap boxes are just right. Cut out a small opening in front down to six inches from bottom, so that she can step in without having to jump on the eggs. Make the nest of clean straw or hay, broken well and pressed closely down into the corners and rounded just a little, so that eggs will not roll out.

"On the second day place corn, grit and water in front of the nest; take down the board and gently lift her off and let her eat and drink.

"Have the eggs ready and place them in the nest, not too many during the early months, and then leave the room. After she has satisfied her hunger, she will return to the nest.

"Should she refuse to return, it is best not to waste any further time, as there will be danger of her not being faithful, and the eggs will be lost. Still, those that refuse to return after the eggs are placed in the nest are very few.

"By this arrangement a row of nests with setting hens may be placed all around the walls of a room, and all that need be done is to keep food, water, grit and a box of dust setting in the middle of the room.

"If two hens are set at the same time both broods may be given to one hen, and the other one left to hatch another.

"When the hens are first set, they should be dusted with insect powder, and again two weeks afterward, then again when the chicks are hatched. Do not grease the hens or chicks, especially during cold weather, as the grease destroys the down on the little fellows and they get chilled.

"For the first few days feed the chicks rolled oats or stale crackers, moistened with milk or water, and after that change to other grains, ground or finely cracked."—From the Journal of Agriculture.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth.....	.55
White Rose Flour, per Sack.....	.50
12 Pint Cups.....	.15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

The Kimona Brigade, what was it, and why should it be honored? It was composed of the girls of Ladies' Hall and thru their valiant efforts the fine building was kept from floating into the Ohio River or any other place for that matter. Last Saturday night, shock! at some of the exploits of the "little unsophisticated maiden, Cleopatra" and disturbed as well by the wind, the tin roof of Ladies' Hall started to leave without having its excuse signed by Secretary Gamble. This was more than the tender-hearted skies could stand, and they wept—copiously.

Aroused by this branch of College rules, and touched by the consequent grief of the skies and fearing possible bad effects on the plastering, the commander issued General Order No. 1 for the Kimona Brigade to assemble.

One division was ordered to go up to the attic with brooms.

It was a dimly lighted, spooky place, rain was falling thru what was left of the roof and made a great lake of the attic floor. But the girls set bravely to work sweeping the water down the stair-way where a second division had charge.

After midnight a squad of young men arrived on the scene of action and the first division—the Kimona Amazons should we call them?—retired in good order.

The Ladies' societies in secret session are training for their declamation contest which opens the Spring Term. The Alpha Zetas are resting on their laurels, Beta Kappa and Union are so quiet, one wonders if they are getting into mischief. Only Phi Delta is in evidence this week. "Resolved, That 'tis better to have debates and last than never to have debated at all" was their debate subject last Friday night. A good resolution!! The editor's report follows:

us she best. After all what do a few

Phi Delta has recovered as quickly words written on bits of paper signify when compared with the great benefit of patient and thoro study of so great and so pressing a problem as that of the truss: We expect to see some of our faithful debaters guiding the ships of state away from the rocks and shoals, by means of the chart which they have prepared for this debate. With our new president, Howard Clark holding the gavel, with Seward Marsh and Ernest Powers as secretaries, and John Welch, our ex-president as Sergeant-at-Arms, (the only office with a salary) Phi Delta has opened the term well. A half dozen new men are completing the preparations for active membership. The omens are propitious and there are already forecasts of the coming banquet in the air.

The new students, especially those taking advanced work are cordially invited to visit Phi Delta at any time. The editor would also be glad to hear from old Phi Deltians who look back with pleasure to their society days.

Extracts from The Phi Deltian.

A weekly paper published during the school year but given a leave of absence during the vacation and furthermore for the benefit of the debating team it hibernates during the close of the fall term, coming out more vigorous as the spring months draw near. Published by the Phi Deltian Publishing Company. Seattle Ross, Editor-in-Chief; Shorty Bender, Special News Collector; and Seward Marsh, Chairman of the Board of Directors, with H. H. Fellmy most humble interpreter of this issue.

Bacon.—According to an expert in phrenology the average adult head has a circumference of fully twenty-two inches.

Egbert.—I guess that average is all right; some nights my head is sixteen inches and some mornings it is twenty-eight.

One of the certainties of life is the uncertainty of love.

When a young man asks a young lady to sing and she begins "Home, Sweet Home," it means one of two things: either she is ready to say "yes" or she wants him to run along.

Shorty, tread softly around Sammy's chair or you'll get scolded. Little Sammy says he is enjoying sciences immensely and that he is gaining much outside of his studies; among other things—?

The Senior Eighth Grade, First Division have organized for rheoricals as follows: Section A—President, Talbot Holliday; Vice-President, Carter Robinson; Secretary, Marie McCloud; Treasurer, Earl Phillips; Chorister, Grace Adams. Section B—President, Lemuel Parsons; Vice-President, Jno. Flannery; Secretary, Anna Reece; Chorister, Chester Gabbard; Treasurer, Daisy Spence; T. A. Edwards, Teacher

Blue Our Hair.

Many people take it as a joke, but it is a fact that when the hairdressers shampoo white hair they put bluing in the rinsing water and blue the hair just as they would blue sheets and pillow cases. The bluing has the same effect on the hair as on any white materials, giving it fresh, pure-white appearance. Hair that isn't blued often becomes a stale, yellowish, unattractive shade.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

At the foot of the ridge, our troops encountered a rebel earthwork, packed with the enemy, and rimming it like a battlement. This was carried almost without a halt. But we could see our men falling thick and fast as they neared these works. And as they cleared them the rebel prisoners came streaming back, unarmed, toward the city, like the tail of a kite, running for their lives to escape the destructive missiles of their friends. While the noble old Fourth Corps struggled on up in face of shot and shell, Hooker's men, near Rossville, were swinging around to flank the enemy's works. As the long, blue lines of the Union army ascended nearer the top, the sixty guns in the rebels' thirteen batteries concentrated their fire upon the assaulting lines. But now to reach them, they could not depress their cannon sufficiently. They cut the fuse of their shells shorter and shorter, while their rifle pits were ablaze with small arms. It did not seem possible that our men could live to reach the works, for in addition to the murderous fire, the rebels began to roll down huge rocks and shells with lighted fuse. But these heroic men had served too long under "Old Lion Heart" to waver only for a few minutes. As they did so, and we could see behind them the hundreds of prostrate comrades, our hearts appeared to be ready to leap out of our throats. I am confident my hair more than once came near pushing my cap from my head. But onward and upward they clambered, and the brow of the ridge is reached, then the fighting is more like demons than men. Many of the veteran rebels stood at bay like gray wolves. This could not last long. We wiped the briny liquid from our eyes, and we could see the enemy flying over the eastern slope of the ridge, with their own deserted artillery playing upon them. The enemy was routed completely. The men of the Eighth now cheered, slung their hats, and gave every expression of joy. Some danced, while the tears of joy rolled down their cheeks. Big Sergeant Bain of Company A, said to me, after giving me a rib-crushing hug, "Cap, that sight's wuth more'n all my wages; it's just awful grand, but powerful dangerous work."

On the 26th, Colonel Barnes, in compliance with orders from General Thomas, distributed the tents and commissaries captured on the mountain, with General Geary's division of Hooker's corps. We found the C. S. crackers a poor apology for bread—could not be eaten without soaking. Then one cracker would swell to a spongy, tasteless mass of gluey, slimy stuff, revolting both in looks and its smell. The meal and sugar, though dirty, were palatable.

We remained here with little or nothing to do but eat and digest our poor grub, until the 2d day of December, when we received the welcome order to return to our winter quarters at Shell Mound, Tenn.

The Eighth arrived at our quarters at Shell Mound, the evening of December 3d. A general good and cheerful feeling appeared to pervade the entire command. This was augmented by the arrival of our much needed blankets and overcoats.

"Now," as one of the boys said, "we've a run old Bragg and his bragging crowd off, I reckon they will let us have time to finish our cabins." Every officer and man went to work

[Continued Next Week.]

"1847
ROGERS
BROS."

SPOONS, FORKS,
KNIVES, Etc.

have been made for over fifty years, steadily gaining in character of designs, finish and general popularity, but best of all, the good old "ROGERS" quality has been maintained. It would be hard indeed to improve upon the wearing qualities first exhibited by this brand, and which have made "1847 ROGERS BROS." the most famous of all silverware. Do not experiment by trying something that has not stood the test of time. Buy goods which have a well-known and well-earned reputation, and you run no risk. There are other "Rogers." The original and genuine are stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send to the makers for catalogue No. "C-L" containing newest designs.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successors to
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
Meriden, Conn.

"Silver
Plate
That
Wears"

REAL ESTATE.

I am Real Estate Agent for property in Berea and farms in Madison and adjoining counties. I have for sale valuable town properties, either improved or unimproved, also business houses and vacant lots.

I have an excellent piece of property on Depot street, consisting of one good two-story dwelling house, one barn and one store house, used and unsurpassed for the produce business, worth \$2000, price \$1700.

My vacant lots range in price from \$100 to \$600.

An excellent farm of sixty acres of good corn and grass land, worth much more money, which I will sell for \$900.

I am also in position to sell to southwestern home-seekers, lands in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Parties who have town property, farms, mountain coal or timbered lands, will receive best service and prices, if you place your lands for me to sell for you.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.

Call on or write

J. P. BICKNELL,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Real Estate or Business

I CAN GET IT

No Matter What Your Property is Worth, or in What Town, City or Territory it is located.

If I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not pay for this advertisement. This "ad" (like all my other "ads") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of these "ads," and make a good profit besides. That is why I have so large a real estate business today.

Why not put your property among the number that I sell as a result of these "ads"? I will not only be able to sell it—some time—but will be able to sell it quickly. I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment. I have branch offices throughout the country and a field force of men to find buyers.

I do not handle all lines carried by ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find at the close of the year, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the past year, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry below and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan

FREE OF CHARGE

and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write today before you forget it. If you want to buy any kind of a Farm, House or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

David P. Taff, The Land Man, 415 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kansas.

If You Want to Sell Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Today

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property which consists of.....

Town.....County.....State.....

Following is a brief description.....

Lowest cash price.....

Name.....Address.....

If You Want to Buy Fill in, Cut Out and Mail Today

I desire to buy property corresponding approximately with the following specifications: Town or city.....

County.....State.....

Price between \$.....and \$.....I will pay

\$.....down and balance.....

Remarks.....

Name.....Address.....

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, DESTROYED BY QUAKE

Official Telegram Says Fire Followed Shock and Hundreds Are Killed.

Cable Communication with Island Has Been Interrupted and Complete Details Hard to Get—Practically the Entire City Is Wiped Out of Existence.

Kingston, Jamaica.—Kingston was overwhelmed by an earthquake at 3:30 on Monday afternoon. All the houses within a radius of ten miles were injured, and almost every house in the city was destroyed.

Fire broke out after the earthquake and completed the work of destruction. The business section of Kingston is a heap of smoldering ashes. The killed number 400, and thousands were injured.

The churches, public offices and hotels are all gone, but there were no fatalities at the Constant Spring hotel.

Among the killed were Sir James Ferguson and prominent merchants and professional men.

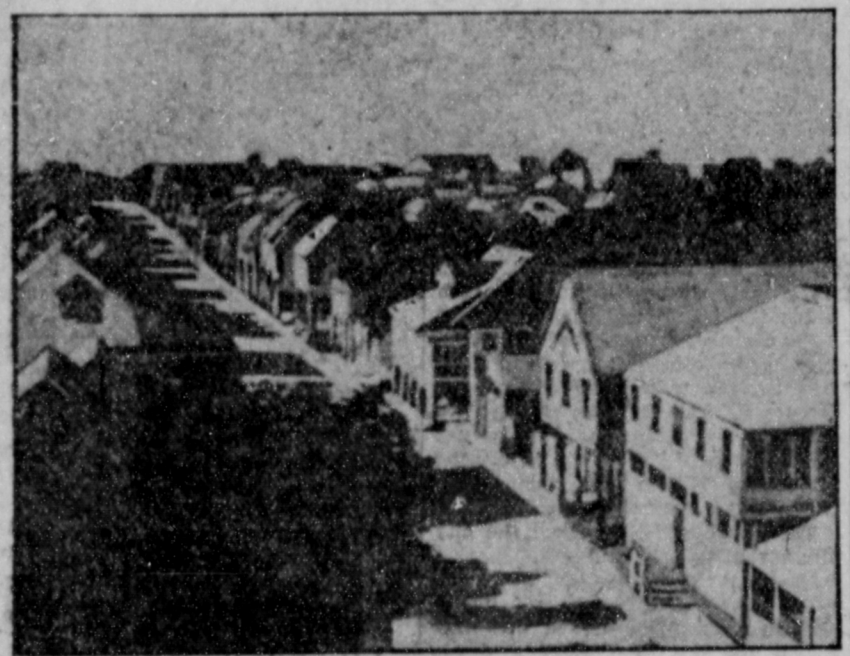
London.—The following official dispatch was received by the colonial office Wednesday:

received instructions from its home office in London Wednesday to carry free to Kingston food supplies for the sufferers from the disaster there. The first steamer from New York to Kingston will be the Atrato, which will sail at noon Monday, January 21. The next steamer of that line will sail will be the Thomas, on February 2. The local office of the company has no particulars of the disaster.

The Hamburg-American Steamship company announced at its office in this city Wednesday that supplies for Kingston will be carried free of charge on that company's steamer Prinz Joachim, which will sail from New York for Kingston on Saturday, January 19.

Cruiser Ordered to Scene.
Hamilton, Bermuda.—The British cruiser Brilliant, which arrived at

SCENE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.



View of One of the Principal Streets Leading to Harbor. Great Damage Was Caused by the Earthquake and Fire Which Followed in This Section.

"Holland Bay (40 miles east of Kingston), Jamaica.—Awful earthquake. Kingston ruined Monday afternoon. City afterward swept by fire. Hundreds killed. No Englishmen, Americans or Canadians missing, except Sir James Ferguson. Houses rocked and crashed into streets. All buildings ruined.

"Of natives, hundreds roasted under ruins, as Kingston was center of eruption. Many heroic deeds by the blacks and whites recorded. Governor and Sir Alfred Jones directing affairs. Inadequate discipline. City now quiet. Some looting, but nothing serious.

"Military hospital burned. Thirty soldiers roasted alive under ruins. Military doing best work saving people.

"Shock came without warning while weather was perfect. Abject terror possessed everybody. Ferguson in-



Map Showing Location of City Wrecked by Earthquake.

stantly killed. Several prominent citizens are among those killed.

"This message is sent through Watson Sectman of the United Fruit company, who was one of the heroes of the disaster. Sailing Thursday with most English tourists.

"Greenwood, M. P."
The official who signed the cable gram is Homer Greenwood, member of parliament, who is with Sir Alfred Jones' party.

Will Carry Supplies Free.
New York.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet company's office in this city

JAMAICA SCENE OF DISASTERS.

Fate Has Pursued the Island by Hurricane and Quake.

Jamaica has been the scene of many catastrophes of nature, both by storm and earthquake. A great earthquake visited the island in 1892, destroying Port Royal, when out of 3,000 houses only 200 were left standing. It was this catastrophe that led to the founding of Kingston. In 1782



KING'S HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR. This Building at Kingston, Jamaica, Was Completely Destroyed by the Earthquake.

Bermuda Tuesday from Newfoundland, where she has been on special duty in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries, has been ordered to proceed at once to Kingston, Jamaica, to render assistance at the scene of the earthquake and fire. The Brilliant is coaling and will sail Thursday.

News Confirmed in London.
London.—The Colonial office Tuesday night received confirmation of the terrible disaster which has overtaken Kingston, Jamaica, in a dispatch from Hamar Greenwood, M. P., sent from Holland Bay at the east end of the island.

The telegram says that Kingston has been ruined by an earthquake which occurred without warning Monday afternoon at half past three. A very great number of buildings and dwellings were destroyed, either by the earthquake or by the consequent fire.

Forty Soldiers Killed.
The military hospital was burned and 40 soldiers were reported to have been killed, together with several prominent citizens and many other of the inhabitants of the city. Sir James Ferguson is reported to have been instantaneously killed, but no other Englishmen, Canadians, or Americans are missing.

The city is quiet, but disciplined workers are needed.

The governor of the colony, Sir Alexander Swettenham, assisted by Sir Alfred Jones, is directing affairs. The steamer Port Kingston will leave Thursday with most of the members of the party who went out with Sir Alfred Jones to attend the agricultural conference.

Port Antonio Is Safe.
New York, Jan. 16.—The following cablegram was received at the office of the Hamburg-American line here Tuesday night:

"Holland Bay, Jamaica, Jan. 15, 6:28 p. m.—Slight earthquake here yesterday. No damage. Also no damage at Port Antonio or to the Titchfield hotel. Advise our people."

Holland Bay, where is situated a cable hut from which the above cable-



Map of Kingston and Vicinity.

gram was sent, is about 40 miles east of Kingston. The Titchfield hotel is situated at Port Antonio and just now has many guests from the north.

Reported From Holland Bay.
St. Thomas, D. W. L.—The cable station at Holland Bay, Jamaica, reports that a very severe earthquake occurred there at 3:30 Monday afternoon. The cable office was badly damaged and all land lines to Kingston were instantly interrupted. Communication by the land lines was restored Tuesday afternoon, to within five miles of Kingston. That city reports a terrible earthquake Monday afternoon. The city was destroyed and there was much loss of life. The shocks continue. Everybody is camping out and much distress prevails. Fire started at Kingston immediately after the earthquake.

The Jamaica-Colon and the Jamaica-Bermuda cables are interrupted.

Shock Followed by Flames.
The first great shock was felt about 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and as in the San Francisco and Valparaiso disasters, flames immediately sprung from the wreckage to carry on the work of destruction. Tuesday afternoon the fire was still burning, although it was believed to be under control.

The Myrtle Bank hotel, the principal hotel at Kingston, which probably sheltered the great bulk of visitors on the island, is reported destroyed. The great military hospital was burned and 40 soldiers are reported dead.

Sir James Ferguson is said to have

LOAD OF POWDER EXPLODES, CAUSING TERRIFIC SHOCK LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

Huge Masses of Iron Hurlled Into Air— Coaches Reduced to Splinters— 27 Dead; 35 Injured.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 21.—Twenty-seven charred, broken and mutilated bodies have been taken from the smoldering ruins of passenger train No. 3, on the Big Four railroad, which was destroyed by the explosion of a carload of powder as it passed a freight train at Sanford, nine miles west of here. The number of injured will total at least 35. The cause of the disaster has not been fully explained, and several theories are advanced. The result was terrible. The shock was felt for 30 miles, many believing it an earthquake.

The three coaches of the passenger train were filled with passengers. The entire train, including the engine, was blown from the track, the coaches demolished, the engine hurled 50 feet, and the passengers either blown to pieces, consumed by fire or rescued in a more or less injured condition.

At least 35 injured, some fatally, are at the hospitals in Terre Haute and Paris, Ill. Several are also being cared for at Sanford. The full extent of the disaster was revealed at daylight, but the death list will not be complete until workmen clearing the debris have finished their tasks.

The dead—William Thompson, Sanford, Ind.; William Davis, Vermillion, Ind.; J. W. Sutherland, Paris, Ill.; John Franklin, Ashmore, Ill.; A. D. Hector, Elbridge, Ill.; Charles Gonnell, Paris, Ill.; Noah Wolf, Sanford, Ind.; Clark Steel, Sanford, Ind.; A. A. Hicks, Sanford, Ind.; Dr. Haslet, Grand View, Ill.; Frank Fielder, Findlay, O.; Mary Earhart, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. B. Lakely, Findlay, O.; John A. Bowen, Ashmore, Ill.; James Fenton, Sanford, Ind.; — Klover, Paris, Ill.; J. W. Southcott, mail clerk; A. Kuykendall, thought to be a Vandalia foreman; Mrs. Seltz Wolf, Sanford; two daughters of Mrs. Wolf, aged 8 and 6 respectively; An old woman turned to obliteration; three cremated bodies found in the wreck; four badly mutilated bodies found in the woods some distance from the tracks.

Story of an Eyewitness.
C. E. Marrs, who lived near, and whose house was turned into a hospital, said:

"I was standing in my yard when I suddenly heard a terrible sound. It seemed to rent the air," he said. "All at once what looked like balls of fire went whirling into the air, high above the trees. I saw them fall burning in the woods.

"I went over to where I heard screaming. There was a terrible scene. I can not tell about it. I never saw anything like it. People were running around the place wringing their hands like crazy persons. The wreck was already in a blaze. I am certain I could hear screams coming from the wreck.

"When I found that they were taking people who had been hurt to the houses near by I went to help. I came into my own house here and saw a man die as I entered the door."

DEFENSE SCORES In Noel Gaines' Damage Suit, Obtain- ing Important Letter.

Henderson, Ky.—The preliminary skirmishes in the damage suit of Noel Gaines against the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. and Percy Haly were fought out in the circuit court here. The only point gained by the defense was permission to see the original letter from Haly to Lassing. The plaintiff's attorney, E. C. Ward, argued that the defense had no right under the law to see the letter. Haly filed his answer, denying that he falsely composed the message sent by the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. He said further that he did send a telegram, but that it did not damage Noel Gaines. Haly says the Lassing letter is a forgery.

SIX CANDIDATES
Are Out For the First District Rail-
road Commissionership.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Hon. Herman Southall, who represented Christian county in the last session of the Kentucky legislature, has formally announced himself as a candidate for the democratic nomination for railroad commissioner in the first district. Mr. Southall's election as representative last year was the first time that office had been captured by a democrat since 1883. There are now five announced candidates for the nomination for railroad commissioner beside Mr. Southall. They are Lawrence Finn, of Simpson county; McD. Ferguson, the incumbent; Bunk Gardner, of Graves county, and George Landsum, of Paducah.

Graders Are Elected.
Hopkinsville, Ky.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Planners' Protective Association at Guthrie official graders were elected as follows: Western district, Tom Myers, of Mayfield; central district, N. E. Nabb, of Trigg county, succeeding S. G. Buckner, of Hopkinsville; eastern district, W. C. Warfield, of Adams, Tenn., succeeding Tom Edwards, of Clarksville, Tenn.

More Quakes Felt.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—Severe earthquake shocks are reported from Alexandrovsk the port of Sakhalin and Elizabetopol.

Ex-Gov. Higgins Very Ill.
Olean, N. Y., Jan. 21.—It is reported from the bedside of former Gov. Frank W. Higgins that his condition has not changed materially during the last 12 hours. Dr. Janeway has returned to his home in New York, saying there is nothing more he can do.

Jury Unable to Agree.
Chicago, Jan. 21.—The jury which has been striving to reach a verdict in the case of Cornelius P. Shea and other labor leaders, on trial for conspiracy with the teamsters strike of 1905, is still out.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

BIG DEAL. Entire Leyburn Farm Purchased By John Splan For Maddens.

Lexington, Ky.—The biggest deal in trotters made here since William Russell Allen bought the pick of Woodburn farm years ago was closed by John Splan, acting for Edward and Joseph Madden, sons of J. E. Madden, of Harbush Place, he buying of P. P. Parish, Midway, Ky., the latter's entire Leyburn stud, embracing 11 royal bred trotting mares and fillies. The price paid is private, but the amount involved in the transfer reaches far into the thousands. Parish only sold out because he had decided to quit the trotting horse business, and he would at that part with his stock only by selling the mares in a bunch so as to keep them together. Edward and Joseph Madden have now in charge the trotting department at Harbush Place, owning the Futurity winner Silko, the champion saddle horse Chance and Silko's three-year-old brother. The Leyburn family, which the mares and fillies they bought represent, is more fully represented in Europe than any other breed of trotters. William M. Helen Leyburn, Alice Leyburn, Catherine Leyburn and Prince Leyburn being some of its representatives abroad. In securing these mares Edward and Joseph Madden, the youngest firm of trotting horse breeders in the world, have virtually a corner in the Leyburn trotting family in America.

SHELBYVILLE CHOSEN By the Agricultural Board For the State Farmers' Institute.

Frankfort, Ky.—At a meeting of the state board of agriculture it was decided to hold the second annual State Farmers' Institute at Shelbyville on February 26, 27 and 28. F. M. Scoville and G. W. Wilson were appointed to check up the accounts and make a final settlement with the Kentucky State Breeders' Association for the state fair held in Lexington in 1905.

The board resolved itself into an advisory board for the state commissioner, and a resolution was adopted directing the commissioner to subscribe \$1,000 to the Jamestown Exposition fund, if, in the opinion of the attorney general, it could be legally done.

Messrs. Scoville, Breckinridge and Mayo were appointed to investigate and report the best way of expending the money (\$4,000 a year) in the interest of forestry and immigration, and Commissioner Vreeland and J. W. Newman a subcommittee to go to Washington at once and ascertain what steps other states were taking along the same line.

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Many Heard Decision. Lexington, Ky.—As a result of the decision of Judge Ford, at Pikeville, against the Eastern Kentucky Coal Lands Co., claimants for 30,000 acres of land in Pike county, under old Virginia land grants, it is likely that title to coal lands in Eastern Kentucky counties has been settled forever in the lower courts. The decision of Judge Ford, which affects every owner of land in Eastern Kentucky, was heard by more than a thousand residents of the mountains, many of whom had ridden 50 miles on horseback.

NO EMOTION Shown By Dr. Sarah Murphy When Held For Murder.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. Sarah Murphy was held to answer to the grand jury for the murder of Kate Bryant by Judge McCann in police court. Dr. Murphy, who has three times been accused of being instrumental in the murder of girls, heard the verdict with scarcely a sign of emotion. William M. Bryant, of Buffalo, father of the dead girl, said that he will go to Hodgenville to take up the matter of apprehending the "man in the case." He said that they would be armed with indictments from the Jefferson county grand jury. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Kentucky state board of health the secretary was instructed to notify Dr. Sarah Murphy to appear before that body within the next 30 days and show cause why her license should not be revoked.

ENGINE AND CAR Rolled Down an Embankment, But Only Two Were Hurt.

Torment, Ky.—Owing to the heavy and protracted rains prevailing in this section passenger train No. 3, west bound, on the Lexington & Eastern railroad, was wrecked at a washout near this town. The engine and combination baggage and mail car slid down an embankment 65 feet high and turned completely over at the bottom. Engineer James Gordon and Fireman Lancaster were thrown from the cab of the locomotive and rolled to the bottom of the declivity, but escaped injury. Mail Clerk Hoffsch and Baggage-master O. G. O'Connor were only severely bruised, although the car rolled over twice. There were 35 passengers on the train.

CHARTER APPLIED FOR By Company Which Proposes To Fi- nance the Burley Crop.

Winchester, Ky.—The proceedings of the Burley Tobacco society were in executive session here. However, it is understood that the provisions of a charter which was filed with the county clerk at this place were discussed. The charter incorporates the Burley Tobacco society, a branch of the Society of Equity, with the principal place of business at Winchester, Ky. The nature of its business is declared to be to assist the burley tobacco growers in handling and selling their products. It names 31 counties as composing the district, and recites how others may be admitted, and is signed by 30 county chairmen.

TEN-YEAR DOSE Given the Housebreaker, and Two Lads Sentenced.

Lexington, Ky.—In the circuit court here Robert Davis and Harry Wheeler, aged 12 and 13 years, respectively, were sentenced to five years in the house of reform, for stealing. William Miller, charged with housebreaking, was given a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary. Henry Pate pleaded guilty of horse stealing and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Robert Turner, aged 18, was given 10 years for robbery.

Wants An Examination. Bellevue, Ky.—The Bellevue Welfare association, at a meeting, decided to present a petition to council asking for an examination of all the municipality's records and accounts for the past ten years. Also, that this examination be made by an expert accountant, and that he be given all assistance possible to aid him in his work.

Found Dead. Whitesburg, Ky.—Mrs. Sallie Amburky, a wealthy widow residing in the edge of Knott county, was found dead in a woodland back of her home. Her death is a mystery, since the body showed no signs of violence. She was known to have considerable money about her house, but it was undisturbed.

Immigrants Wanted. Frankfort, Ky.—Agricultural Commissioner Vreeland and State Senator J. W. Newman, of Woodford county, were delegated by the Kentucky agricultural, Forestry and Immigration board to go to Washington and New York for the purpose of arranging for directing foreign immigrants to this state.

Launch Raised. Bellevue, Ky.—The gasoline launch of Harry McDonald, of the Cincinnati Lead Works, which was sunk at Shumate's landing about two weeks ago, has been raised. It was covered with 20 feet of water and it required the efforts of 20 men and a windlass to bring it to shore.

No Quorum Found. Lexington, Ky.—There was not a quorum at the meeting of the Sixth appellate district democratic committee at the Leland hotel here, and Judge John M. Lassing, who is the only announced candidate for the appellate bench, made a short speech before the members of the committee present, declaring that he favored a primary election with a low entrance fee, enabling any who wished to enter the contest. It was learned that Judge J. J. Osborne, who had been spoken of as a candidate, will not run.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Not All News Letters Printed.

Almost every week some news letters come to the Citizen which are not printed. Some of them are NOT SIGNED by the writer. We never print news that is not signed. If you do not want your name printed, say so and we won't print it, but your name must be on your letter to the Citizen.

Some news letters come from places where we have no or no paying subscribers. There is no use in our printing such news. We must print news which interests those who pay for their papers. That's only fair, isn't it? If you will get us a good list of subscribers from your town, we will pay you well for it and print the news from there.

Some news comes from places where we have regular correspondents, and is written by other people. If it is important we print it. If it isn't, we leave it out. If news is coming regularly from our correspondents there, we are glad of your interest, but we haven't room for everything. If there is a good number of subscribers in your neighborhood, and news is not printed often from there write us about it and we will try to get you or some one else to send us your news regularly.

MADISON COUNTY.

DULUTH.

Jan. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Hunter and daughter Lillie spent the day last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Turner.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Webb, a bouncing boy.—Flossie Lakes was the guest of Etta Lakes Sunday.—Robert Spurlock from Dreyfus has moved down Red Lick to the Douglas Young farm.—Timlan Todd has gone to Ohio where he will spend the winter.—Bob Glibert of Clay county passed through here last week with a nice drove of cattle.—Debby Lear was the guest of Nora Lakes on Thursday night.—Lizzie Lear is visiting Mrs. Amanda Slosser this week.—Vickie Lakes was the guest of Mrs. Joan Webb last week.—There is a larger tide in Red Lick Creek than has been for several months.—Annie Cox of Panola is going to enter school at Berea College Monday. We wish the students of Berea College a successful and happy year.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE.

Jan. 18.—Jackson County Circuit Court adjourned last Wednesday, having been in session nine days. The docket was pretty well cleared, only a few cases being continued to the April term. The Commonwealth's attorney is to be commended for a vigorous prosecution of violators of the law, especially those who have been engaged in illicit distilling and unlawful selling of whiskey. Only two were sent to the penitentiary at this term. Hadin Malicote for one year and James Hundley for two years. The sentence of James Hundley was changed by the judge to the House of Reform. Fifty-nine indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, mostly for whiskey and pistols.—There will be an examination held at McKee on the 25th and 26th of January for Common School Diplomas. Those desiring to take this examination should be on hand promptly at 8:30 Friday morning.—Most of the schools have closed for the school year. The average attendance will be a little better than last year, but it is far from what it should be.—L. J. Webb began a subscription school at Annville, January 7th, with an enrollment of about thirty. We are informed that Mr. Harris from Laurel county began a winter term at McKee last Monday; also W. K. Jones is teaching at Flat Lick.—The McKee Academy reports an increased attendance since the holidays.—Mrs. Rachel Young of McKee, who had been very low with consumption for some time, died early Thursday morning. Her remains were interred in the McKee cemetery Friday evening. She leaves a husband and several children to mourn her death. The bereaved family have our sincere sympathy.

GLOVER BOTTOM.

Jan. 21.—We have had six days of continual rain, and are very thankful for the bright sunshine this morning.—Anna Powell's school is doing nicely. Ten more pupils have been added, making thirty-three in all.—Edward Durham of Sand Gap and Lucy Isaacs of Wind Gap were quietly married last Wednesday at the home of the bride. We extend to them our best wishes.—Lizzie and Maggie Durham are both very low with spinal disease.—Ernest Hays is on the sick list.—High water has caused much damage on South Fork and other neighboring streams.—Walter Abrams is seriously ill with pneumonia.—Florence Durham of Sand Gap has been quite sick for some time.—Preschers Collins and Powell conducted services at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Durham will shortly move into their new house at Sand Gap.—Circuit Court has closed, and some of our law-breaking citizens have changed residences, and many others have been indicted. Some people would do well to let whiskey and revolvers alone a while until they can pay off their fines.—Mrs. James Williams of this place is seriously ill.

KERBYCROOK.

Jan. 21.—There is not much work being done in this part now on account of the rain and mud. The roads are almost past travelling.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Thomas's baby is quite sick with diphtheria.—Myrtle Click who has been ill for the past six months is most well again.—Laura and Nannie Hatfield are going to Berea in a few days to enter school.—Renay Kerby of this place and Stella Abrams of Big Hill visited Myrtle Click Monday. Several young folks came in and all spent a pleasant day.—Mr. M. M. Broughton of Brassfield, on his way home from McKee spent Tuesday night with Mr. Jas. Click's family.—Mr. and Mrs. James Williams visited Henry Click and family Sunday.—Billie Powell will move to Berea this week.

DRIP ROCK.

Jan. 19.—Nora Alcorn was the guest of Mrs. Preston Webb Saturday night.—Joe Eversole went to McKee on business Saturday.—I. T. Alcorn and T. H. Eversole are getting along very nicely with the I. O. O. F. Hall, which they are building.—Mrs. W. P. Webb and Mrs. T. H. Eversole were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Isaacs on Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Richardson are the proud parents of a fine girl.—Mrs. Bud Isaacs visited Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Isaacs Saturday night.—Rosa Alcorn is now staying with her sister, Mrs. T. H. Eversole.—T. H. Eversole killed two fine hogs Friday last.

MIDDLE FORK.

Jan. 22.—We are having much of sickness in this community.—There were services held at Mr. John Summers' Saturday night, conducted by Rev. B. H. Pruitt and James Cale. There was quite a large attendance.—Mr. O. Tussey of Middlefork is visiting his sister, Nannie Summers at Livingston.—Willie Hurley of Hurley, and Annie Hurley of Peoples, visited at Wesley Angel's Saturday.—Isaac Himes visited at James Cale's Sunday.—Sarah Fabus was the guest of Nannie Wilson Sunday.—Bill and Isaac Lear were in McKee on business Monday.—Minnie Angel visited her grandmother, Mrs. Letha Tussey Saturday Mr. James Summers and wife visited their brother John Summers, who has been suffering for some time with a boil on his hand which came near resulting in blood poisoning.—D. Wilson attended church at Indian Creek Sunday.—Cleveland Angel visited at James Angel's Saturday night. Nannie Wilson was the guest of Della and Minnie Angel Saturday night.—Mr. Deberth Cale attended church at Dry Fork Sunday.—Ben Tussey made a flying trip to Tuscola, Ill. Ben says the weather is too cold for him out there.—Mrs. Letha Tussey visited her daughter, Mrs. Nina Angel Sunday.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson has been on the sick list for several days.—Mr. Shadie Angel was the guest of Miss Dannie Cole Wednesday night.—Robert Tussey visited at Mrs. Sallie Parker's Sunday evening.—Mrs. M. M. Baker is on the sick list this week.

HURLEY.

Jan. 18.—We are having much rain and tides at this writing. Indian creek has been past fording all this week.—Elmore, the little son of David Gabbard, is very low with pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. John Gabbard, Jr., of Sand Lick attended church here last Sunday.—Elbert Lakes, postmaster at Loom stayed over night with Jacob H. Gabbard Sunday night and went to McKee Monday on business.—Annie Hurley of near Peoples is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley this week.—Mrs. T. L. Morris visited Mrs. Jacob H. Gabbard Monday.—Tommy Angel was the guest of Nannie V. Gabbard Tuesday evening.—John McCollum has a very severe attack of pneumonia but is somewhat improved.—Jallie Morris has been on the sick list for several days.—The infant daughter of Isaac Stephens is very poorly.—Phee Helard of Savoy, Illinois, who was visiting some of his friends and relatives at this place last week has returned home.—Does Wilson of Middlefork attended church here Sunday.—Pollie McCollum, who is going to school at McKee this winter, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

ALCORN.

Jan. 21.—After an almost continuous rain for two weeks past, the weather now is clear and cold.—John R. Gabbard and Martha A. Terry were married last Thursday at the home of the bride. May their pathway thru life be strewn with flowers, and may peace and happiness be theirs.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Eversole of Drip Rock visited at A. H. Williams Saturday night and Sunday.—Misses Nita Alcorn and Binda Davis were the guests of Dollie Rose Sunday.—Leonard Rose is very low with typhoid fever.—Sallie Williams is visiting her friends and relatives at Drip Rock this week.—Flem Alcorn is boarding with George Carpenter this winter.—Holland Laihart has just returned

from Hamilton, sick.—Rube Metcalf, of Illinois, passed thru here yesterday, going to Owsley county to visit relatives and friends.

DOUBLE LICK.

Jan. 21.—Horse Lick Creek has been higher than it was ever known before.—Mrs. Alice Abrams has moved into the house with her mother, Mrs. Patsy Martin to make her home.—Joe Abrams killed a large copper head on the 19th inst. near Mrs. Martin's barn.—Rev. Bill Collins filled his regular appointment at Clover Bottom Saturday and Sunday.—General Martin is attending school at Berea this winter.—Old Aunt Bettie Coats is very sick at present.—Geo. Gatliff and family visited his mother, Mrs. Ellen Gatliff Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Mammie and Pattie Martin were the guests of Mary Abrams Saturday night and Sunday.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salmon Abrams is very low with pneumonia.

EVERGREEN.

Jan. 22.—The Rev. James Baker will preach at Pine Grove the first Sunday in February.—Grover Drew has gone to Egypt to attend school.—Jake Lake visited Billy Wilson's Sunday at Egypt.—Jobie Lake sold two pigs for \$4.50.—Bradley Gabbard of Indian Creek was on Little Clover Sunday on business.—J. R. Callahan traded horses last Tuesday.—J. W. Jones says he is hungry to hear the news from Mullin's Station.—Burt Miller of Robinet was at Will Beck's last week, buying cattle.—Jno. Isaac and Miss Martha Lake were united in marriage at the home of the bride last Thursday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Jan. 22.—Bertha Rich, who has been visiting her cousin at Ford returned home Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullen visited J. W. Todd Sunday.—Mattie McGuire visited Della Abney of McCracken Sunday.—Mrs. Nancy Rich who has been sick is better.—Myrtle Lindville visited Mrs. Nancy Rich Wednesday night.—Every one is expecting to hear of a wedding before long in Scaffold Camp, and we hope we will all get an invitation.—R. R. Todd visited Mrs. F. M. Bullen Sunday night.

Carpenters Strike.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11.—About 100 carpenters employed by the Selden-Breck company went on strike. One of the strikers said the trouble arose over the company employing nonunion labor. It is claimed an effort will be made to enlist the support of all union carpenters employed by the company, which has extensive building contracts throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. The Selden-Breck company maintains general offices at St. Louis and Louisville.

Suicide of Ballplayer.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Sitting before a mirror and gazing on the photograph of a young actress, which he had so arranged that he might behold it with his dying glance, Bob Lankwert, one of the best-known ballplayers Louisville ever produced, drank an ounce of carbolic acid and died just as he was being taken to the city hospital. The photograph was that of Miss Elsie Cressey, who appeared at the Avenue theater two seasons ago with the "To Die at Dawn" company. Lankwert had played in several leagues.

Rails Spread.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 15.—A Baltimore & Ohio passenger train running on the Louisville & Nashville tracks between Lexington and Cincinnati was derailed at Hutchinson. The engine, baggage car and three passenger coaches were thrown from the rails. None of the passengers were injured, but all were considerably shaken up. The track was torn up a distance of 350 yards. The wreck was due to spreading rails.

Famous Mare Dead.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 10.—Reckon, one of the greatest race mares and dams in America, died at the Dixiana farm. Reckon was 20 years old. She was purchased five years ago by S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh from J. S. and A. H. Morris of New Jersey for \$17,000. After Brown's death Reckon was purchased at dispersal sale by Harry Brown, owner of Dixiana, for \$3,000.

Scaffold Broke.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 14.—By the breaking of a scaffold on an addition to the Kanawha hotel, John Hower and Harvey Stewart, working on the cornice, were precipitated 80 feet to the ground. Stewart was killed outright and Hower so fearfully mangled that he will die. The men had just finished the job when the scaffold gave way.

Joint Caucus Called.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 11.—Announcement of a joint caucus of the Republican members of the legislature to be held Monday night to decide on a candidate to succeed United States Senator Elkins was read in the legislature.

New Shah of Persia.

Teheran, Jan. 10.—Enthronement of the new shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, to succeed his deceased father, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was fixed for the Chadir festival, the Festival of the Lake, which will be celebrated Feb. 2.

Saloonkeeper Shot.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Ernest Miller, a local politician, shot and probably fatally wounded Morris B. Hedgepeth, saloonkeeper. A dispute over a license is said to have caused the shooting. Miller is under arrest.

OHIO RIVER RECEDING.

Damage Will Run Far Into the Hundreds of Thousands.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—The Ohio river reached a 65.2-foot stage here, at which point it was stationary for a time and then began to recede. All indications point to a continuance of the fall. By the end of the week it is thought the danger line will be passed on the way down, and some estimate of property losses will then be possible. At the present all that can be stated positively is the aggregate damage will run far into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, this being distributed along several hundred miles of the river and its tributaries. The cold weather, which largely assisted in the ending of the high water, was the cause of much suffering among the thousands of homeless people whose homes were under water or had been isolated by the rising waters. The work of rescue and relief went on steadily, and few were left to suffer. The greatest damage from this time on will come from possible wrecking of buildings as the falling water pours through them.

Levees Gave Way.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 21.—A terrific storm and the sudden breaking of the levees caused Portsmouth a night of terror. Only a few scattered portions of the city have escaped the flood. Hundreds of people were asleep in their homes when the mad rush of the waters from the Scioto came, and scores had remarkable escapes from drowning. The water rose so rapidly that people had no time to save anything, and few could render any assistance to the helpless. It was necessary to chop in the roof to rescue some imprisoned families. Many found refuge in box cars and on house-tops. Much live stock was lost.

Situation at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The worst seems to be over in the flood situation in Louisville and vicinity. Unless there should be a sudden resumption of general rains in the upper Ohio valley the river, according to the calculations of Weather Forecaster Walz, will come to a stand today and then slowly decline. While the waters spread farther out over low portions of the city, there were no casualties. The damage to property, already heavy, was further augmented. Only one railroad has as yet annulled all its trains, the others keeping up a weak and lagged service.

Levee Gave Way.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 22.—With a roar which could be heard for miles the Wabash river levee opposite the southern part of the city gave way. The water tore away 400 feet of the embankment and a torrent poured into Taylorville, a suburb on the west side of the river. Thousands of dollars' worth of property will be damaged and between 300 and 400 residents of Taylorville were forced to abandon their homes.

Driven From Homes.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 22.—Under a clear sky the relief expedition out of this city, Newburg, Henderson, Owensboro and Rockport rescued more than 1,000 families from flooded homes. Evansville is housing more than 300 destitute people and supplying many of them with food. The river is 10.4 feet over the danger line.

Political Purity Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The house pronounced unanimously in favor of enlarging and making more efficient the field and coast artillery. An interesting political discussion grew out of the passage of the so-called "political purity" bill, prohibiting corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate and report upon the "industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and children workers in the United States." The measure has already passed the senate.

Claim of Fairbanks' Attorney.

Springfield, O., Jan. 19.—Charles E. Stewart, attorney for Frederick Fairbanks, issued a statement concerning the charge against Fairbanks, in which it is alleged that he swore falsely in obtaining a marriage license at Steubenville, O. Stewart said: "The charge that he falsely and knowingly made oath to certain matters before the probate judge are absolutely untrue. On the contrary, he made no oath nor affidavit of any kind, nor did he sign any statement or any writing."

Right of Way Secured.

Lima, O., Jan. 21.—Right of way has been taken up and franchises secured through the village of Lafayette and town of Ada for an electric trolley road extension of the city lines here, under lease to the Schoepf-Morgan system. The survey is an air line parallel to the Pennsylvania railroad, and it is rumored will be later extended as far east as Bucyrus, becoming then a part of the Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima, now in operation.

Coal and Timber.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—The Virginia state corporation commission has issued a charter to the Kentonia corporation of Big Stone Gap, Va., capitalized at \$10,000,000. The purpose of the corporation is to deal in, develop and sell the products of coal and timber lands. C. H. Davis of South Yarmouth, Mass., is president, and W. W. Deafield of Pineville, Ky., is treasurer.

Second Lava Flow.

Honolulu, Jan. 18.—The second lava flow from the volcano of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, is now only two miles from the sea.

WARSHIPS SAIL AWAY

Friction Between Admiral Davis and the Governor of Jamaica.

MARINES WERE WITHDRAWN

Governor Objected to Presence of Americans in Wrecked City and Maintained Their Assistance Was Not Needed—Exchange of Notes Preceded Davis' Departure.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 21.—The American landing parties in Jamaica have been withdrawn and the battleships and gunboat Yankton have sailed away.

Rear Admiral Davis' mission to stricken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors engaged in the work of clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick, culminating in a letter to the admiral peremptorily requesting him to re-embark all parties which had been landed. Admiral Davis was greatly shocked and pained and paid a formal visit to Governor Swettenham, informing him that the United States battleships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail away. Admiral Davis said to press representatives that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States. The rear admiral said he deeply regretted the attitude of the governor. He was still convinced that the governor was unequal to the task of relieving distress—that this was evident from the fact that the American field hospital had tended many sick and wounded and others were constantly arriving, having been unable to gain admission to the government hospital.

The streets of the burned district still reek with the stench of decaying bodies. Many bodies were recovered through the aid of vultures, which perch in flocks on the ruins beneath which their prey is buried. As fast as they are uncovered the bodies are thrown on the funeral pyres and slowly consumed. The known dead are about 450, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for. Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is greatly feared.

The shock which wrecked the city Monday afternoon, and which came from the westward, lasted just 36 seconds. The whole city rocked like a ship in a choppy sea, and buildings reeled and fell. Eastward a dense cloud of dust rose and enveloped Kingston in semi-darkness. The shocks were most destructive along the harbor front, where entire streets were leveled. Crowds of frightened, shrieking persons streamed northward toward the race course, hundreds with heads and bodies cut and bruised, covered with blood. As the dust lifted pillars of smoke arose in Harbor street, near the parish church, and shortly afterward flames shot into the sky. It was then perceived that fire would complete the work of the earthquake. In half an hour the flames were spreading from block to block in the business sections. The fire department was unable to stay the conflagration owing to the inadequate supply of water, the earthquake having broken the mains. Fortunately a northeast wind confined the conflagration to the south portion of the city.

The buildings in the upper portion of the city were uninhabitable, and the residents sought refuge in the public parks or on lawns. Hundreds were enduring agony from broken heads, and limbs, under the open sky. Doctors were busy all night amputating limbs and dressing wounds. The worst cases were taken to the public hospital, where the staff doctors attended to them, but many of the patients expired before morning. Tuesday and Wednesday fully 400 corpses were recovered, but many more were consumed in the fire. Attempts at looting were made by the rabble, but the military guards stationed at the principal corners succeeded in restoring order.

Monday night 15 distinct shocks were felt, but they did no damage; Tuesday 20 shocks, and Wednesday 10.

Feeling at London.

London, Jan. 22.—The colonial office is still without explanation from Sir Alexander Swettenham, governor of Jamaica, of the situation which led to the withdrawal of Rear Admiral Davis' warships from Kingston on Saturday. The silence, although irritating to the government, is construed as a good sign that this much regretted affair is capable of amicable adjustment, and will not lead to any disturbance of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. All the officials here are adopting a highly appreciative attitude toward the United States, and it can not be doubted that the incident will be settled, probably by the recall of Governor Swettenham, or at least the disavowal of his action and apology to Rear Admiral Davis.

No Americans Killed.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The state department was furnished cabled reports that the Western Union has received from its agent in Havana, regarding the Kingston earthquake. In one of these it was stated that the latest information was that no American was killed or seriously injured. The report further stated that it was estimated that the number of dead would reach 1,000.

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